The New-York Times.

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FRANCE REORGANIZING

M. Thiers Elected Temporary Executive by the National Assembly.

He Announces His Intention to Appear With His Ministers Today.

Prompt Recognition of the New Government by England, Austria and Italy.

Protest Against the Separation of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Assembly Not Disposed to Meet the Question.

Declaration from the Paris Delegation.

It Will Withdraw if the Assembly Consents to Dismemberment.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Protest Against the Separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France—The Question Must be Acted Upon—Thiers Made Chief Executive—Consequent Recognition of the Government by the Republic, Austria and Italian Governments.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—In the National Assembly, today, M. KELLER presented a declaration bearing the signatures of the Deputies of the Haut and Bas Rhin, the Meurthe, and the Moselle, protesting on behalf of the inhabitants of these departments against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France.

The proposal of M. KELLER was referred to a committee, who subsequently submitted a report expressing the strongest sympathy with the populations of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the declaration of M. KELLER be spread upon the records of the Assembly and referred to the French negotiators when they come to treat with Prussia.

The Assembly then conferred the Executive power of the Government upon M. THIERS.

M. KELLER, in a speech, adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine.

A majority of the Chamber appeared disposed to delay the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, but M. THIERS strongly insisted upon its immediate consideration, saying, "The Chamber must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes upon this question."

The Chamber went into Committee on the motion of M. Keller, and the sitting was subsequently suspended.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—In the National Assembly today the President, M. GRÉVY, read a letter from M. THIERS, announcing his appointment with the new Ministers in the Assembly on Sunday.

M. ROCHEFORT protested against the display of military forces around the Chamber during the discussion upon the declarations of M. KELLER in Committee yesterday.

Gens. CHANZY and BILLOT each declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted.

The number of Deputies in attendance today exceeds 600.

RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly, yesterday, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited M. THIERS and recognized the French Government.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord LYONS telegraphs to the Foreign Department that the French Assembly having voted almost unanimously the appointment of M. THIERS as Chief Executive, pending the decision of France upon definitive institutions, he has announced verbally to M. THIERS the recognition of the Government by England.

POLICY OF THE PARIS DELEGATION.

PARIS, Feb. 18, via LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Journals say that if the National Assembly consents to the dismemberment the Parisian delegation will protest and withdraw.

One Government Notified of Thiers' Election. Favre to Continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary FISH received, this afternoon, the following important dispatch, by cable.

M. THIERS has this moment been chosen by the National Assembly Chief De Pouvoir Executif. He to be Republic Francaise, with power to use his Council, over which he will preside. M. JULES FAVRE will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

READ, Consul-General.

France Must Not Place an Ornament to its Frontiers.—A German Opinion.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The North German Gazette of today says the election of an Executive to the Presidency of the Republic would imply a speedy renewal of anarchy in France, and prevent reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being the sworn enemies of Germany.

PARIS.

New Issue of Notes by the Bank of France—Frederick William Opposed to the Grand Entry of Paris—No Gas Yet—The National Guard to be Put to Work.

PARIS, Feb. 18, via LONDON, Feb. 19.—Notes of the Bank of France for twenty francs, provided for recoinage, have been issued, and those for twenty-five francs are to be withdrawn.

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps have returned to Paris.

The German Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, is known to be opposed to the entry of the German Army into this city.

Coals are arriving plentifully, but there is yet no gas.

M. ROTHSCHILD rose to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for the contributions of food made by the former city.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Versailles, 17th, says the destruction of the heavy guns of the forts is in progress. The drawing of the mines has been completed.

The Paris Government intends to stop the pay of the National Guards and their wives, and to provide them with work in its stead.

A million shells and a quarter of a million of *mitrailleuse* balls have been manufactured in Paris since the 19th of September.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Demands of the Prussians on Selze—A Loan of 210,000 Francs Contracted by the Municipality.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Lille says the Prussians have made a demand for the taxes assessed on the City of Selze for the first quarter of 1870. The municipality only acceded to threats, and were obliged to contract a loan of 210,000 francs to satisfy the demand.

The Twenty-Second French Army Corps —Small-Pox in the North of France—Aid from America—Ten Thousand Dollars from San Francisco.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A letter from Dunkirk dated the 16th, says the Twenty-second French Army Corps has passed there, and will embark by sea for Bordeaux.

The small-pox is raging in the north of France, and is especially violent at Lille.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman Committee of French Relief:

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, having appointed a committee to collect contributions for the relief of the suffering French people, I have now to inform you that I have sent a telegraphic transfer through the Bank of California for $10,000 in gold, as the amount thus far collected from our citizens, and request that you will have the sum invested in food, and forwarded by the Government vessel for distribution in France. On behalf of the Committee, I would ask that your agents in France be informed that California sympathizes earnestly with the sufferers of the people, and would have made direct shipments to them, but believed that through your organization large and more speedy relief will be afforded.

C. ADOLPH LOW,
Chairman French Relief Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

C. Adolph Low, Chairman French Relief Committee, San Francisco, Cal.:

New-York sends her thanks to San Francisco for her prompt and generous contribution. Your noble State is never backward in works of mercy and humanity.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
Chairman New-York Committee.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriation Bills in the Senate—A Canadian Annexation Scheme Showing Itself—The North-west Boundary—Mr. McGarrahan's Claim—Weekly Treasury Statement—Nominations and Confirmations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate, today, the consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was continued. Several amendments of minor importance were proposed and adopted. The bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole. Several of the amendments made in Committee were reserved for separate votes in the Senate, among which was the amendment relating to persons in the Court of Claims, reserved at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS; the salaries of United States Judges, by the desire of Mr. CONKLING, and the proposition to sell some of the public reservations in this city to defray the cost of establishing a public park, on the wish of Mr. HARLAN. The action of the Committee otherwise was concurred in. The first question to come before the Senate was the question of pardons, as stated in these dispatches yesterday. It was debated over again, the discussion being similar to that of yesterday, till half past four, when the Senate adjourned without concluding its action. So the bill is the order for Monday again.

THE OBSTRUCTING BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. SHERMAN endeavored, in the morning hour, to have the Senate take up the bill to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase the height of its bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati. Mr. SCOTT opposed, unless the proviso should be made that the Government should reimburse the Company for the extra cost. The bill was finally taken up just as the morning hour expired, and immediately gave place to the Appropriation bill.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION AND THE COMMISSION.

Mr. HOWARD, in the Senate, proposed a rather long resolution this morning, relative to the Joint High Commission, declaring in effect that there could be no permanent peace with England till she relinquished her power on this continent. This is the inception of the plan to negotiate for all the possessions of Great Britain in North America, so grandly trumpeted by one or two of your contemporaries. The indorsement which is claimed for the scheme should, without doubt, be extended to the Irish exiles. It cannot be supposed that the Senate of the United States can be drawn into an action such as Mr. HOWARD proposes, to embarrass the settlement of pending difficulties with Great Britain.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House today passed the Army Appropriation bill, and also the joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment by the President of a Commission to survey the north-western boundary from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and appropriating $100,000 to pay their expenses. The sum total of the Army Appropriation bill was increased by amendments by the sum of $396,000.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

McGARRAHAN came uppermost in the House today, the report of the Judiciary Committee being the special order for the day. A long debate followed, Messrs. Peters, Loughridge, Kellogg and Kerr opposing, McGarrahan (Keller, Beck, Eldridge and Cook favoring his claim, and Mr. HOLMAN advocating the right of the Government over both contestants. The debate was confined wholly to the legal aspect of the case, and did not bring in the Cox imbroglio of last Fall, except very incidentally. Finally the previous question was ordered on the two reports, and the House adjourned. It is impossible to say how it will result.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

C. C. Bryan, Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California; Capt. Charles W. Pickering, on the retired list in the navy, to be Commodore on the retired list; Lieut. Trevett H. Sheppard, on the retired list; Lieut. Theodore Greenstreet, on the retired list.

Postmasters—Robert C. Taylor, Indiana, Penn.; Noah T. Clark, Kensington, Ga.; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; J. B. Hallock, Middletown, N. Y.; Francis Brown, Piqua, Ohio; Joseph Chapman, Marshalltown, Iowa; M. L. Little, Independence, Iowa; M. S. Fales, Thomaston, Me.; E. Rowell, Hallowell, Me.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Edward W. Freeman, at Kirkwood, Mo.; Jas. H. Foster, at Paris, Ind.; Edward Gavin, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Thomas C. Reynolds, at St. Joseph, Mich.; Hiram B. Fuller, at Greenville, Mich.; James T. C. Cook, at Bennington, Vt.; Justin Morgan, at Waterbury, Vt.; John R. McNeely, at Petersburg, Ill.

Miscellaneous—Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili; E. Delafield Smith, Assistant Treasurer at New-York; Edward M. Dodge, Receiver of Public Moneys at Omaha, Neb.; H. Y. Henry, Revenue Collector at Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Virginia; Edward F. Smith, Assistant Treasurer at Boston; Jas. H. Bowman, Marshal for the Southern District of Florida; E. C. Ernst, Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California; Henry Hoehn, Consul at Guatemala.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the past week:

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on the dates named were:

Coin	$92,194,000
Gold	90,565,000
Certificates	21,750,000

The receipts of National currency for the week were:

From redemption	$61,000
Shipments of new currency	402,000
Shipments of fractional currency	74,227
Held for national bank circulation	351,210,000
Held for public deposits	16,210,000
Mutilated notes burned	253,778
Bank currency issued this week	422,000
Total amount issued thereto	2,902,720
Outstanding circulation	300,552,720
Fractional currency issued and destroyed	600,000

The Treasury Department will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next, at noon, in order to give the employes an opportunity to participate in the carnival exercises. On Wednesday, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, the Departments will be closed all day.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S RESIDENCE.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON has rented the elegant residence of FRANKLIN PIERCE, on Franklin-square, for the use of the British Commissioners, who are expected to arrive here on Friday.

THE TENNESSEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Directions to the Officers to Obey the Commissioners in All Things—List of Naval Vessels in Dominican Waters—No Tidings Yet from the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In response to the resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER and adopted by the Senate on the 16th inst., the Secretary of the Navy today transmitted to that body a copy of the instructions to the Commander of the Tennessee, dated Jan. 12, 1871, and a list of the naval vessels, with their armaments, which have been, from time to time since the commencement of the recent negotiations with the Republic of Dominica, in the waters of the Island San Domingo. After quoting the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of San Domingo Commissioners, and stating that the President had appointed the same, and given orders for their conveyance in a naval vessel, the instructions read as follows:

The Department expects you to be ready to proceed to sea with your vessel under your command, on Monday next, the 16th inst., without fail, having meanwhile or on that day received on board the Commissioners and their suite, you will carry them with all practicable despatch to Samana Bay or such other port in San Domingo as they may desire to visit. You will put the ship, her accommodations and her movements at the disposal of the Commissioners, taking her to such ports within or without San Domingo as they may desire to visit, observing, however, the necessary regard to her safety which a prudent Commander must always exercise. You will remain with the Commissioners, at their disposal, as aforesaid, until they desire you to return to this country, when you will make all dispatch to New-York or such other port in the United States as they may desire to be landed at, and report your arrival by telegraph and otherwise, as usual, to the Department. The rooms of the Commissioners and of their suite will be furnished you as soon as practicable. The whole party will number not more than sixteen persons, of whom the Commissioners and their Secretary and such others as they designate will be accommodated in the cabin to the extent of the cabin accommodations, the others in the ward-rooms or other officers' mess. In this matter, as well as in others affecting the comfort or convenience of the Commissioners, you will please consult these gentlemen, and conform as far as possible to their wishes.

All the expenses of the Commissioners and their attendants will be paid by the Pay-master of the ship on your order, and charged to the appropriation for contingent expenses of the navy. The expenses of other persons, not the Commissioners, coming to, or leaving the suite, must be arranged by themselves.

The Department wishes you an agreeable cruise, and confides to your discretion to accomplish its object satisfactorily."

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. WM. G. TEMPLE, commanding U. S. S. *Tennessee*, Navy-yard, New-York.

The following is the list of vessels above referred to: The *Severn*, *Congress*, *Nantasket*, *Seahorse*, *Yantic*, *Dictator*, *Saugus*, *Terror*, *Lehigh*, *Nipsic*, *Sentinel* and *Tennessee*.

Of the above-named vessels, as far as known to the Department, there are now in the waters of San Domingo only the *Congress*, the *Nantasket*, and the *Yantic* and the *Tennessee*, carrying respectively sixteen, seven, three and twenty-three guns.

No news has yet been received at the Executive Mansion or at the Navy Department respecting the steamer *Tennessee*.

A Bark Thirteen Days from Mayo—No News of the Tennessee.

The bark *Trust & Union*, of Turk's Island, from Port-au-Prince, via Miragoane, thirteen days, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that at the time of sailing nothing had been heard of the *Tennessee*.

THE TURF.

Betting on the Belmont, Kenner and Ladies' Stakes.

The betting is already becoming quite brisk on some of the events of the coming season, and the quotations can be given on the presumed chances of the colts and fillies in the Belmont, Kenner and Ladies' Stakes. In the betting which is conducted on the English system, *Harry Bassett* is the favorite for the Belmont and Kenner Stakes, and *Madame Dudley* for the Ladies' Stakes. The betting against the different horses is as follows:

Name.	Kenner.	Belmont.	Ladies.
Harry Bassett	8 to 1	8 to 1	....
May Louise	8 to 1	10 to 1	8 to 1
By the Sea	8 to 1	10 to 1	....
Mary Clarke	10 to 1	10 to 1	10 to 1
Fadladi	15 to 1	15 to 1	10 to 1
Pointer	20 to 1	20 to 1	....
Empress	20 to 1	....	....
Stockwood	20 to 1	20 to 1	....
Lord Byron	20 to 1	....	....
Edwin	25 to 1	....	....
Fanchon	25 to 1	....	15 to 1
Aurelia	25 to 1	25 to 1	25 to 1
Rosetta	25 to 1	25 to 1	....
Rosalie	25 to 1	25 to 1	....
Barbarian	30 to 1	30 to 1	....
Abd-el Korce	30 to 1	....	....
Joe Hunter	30 to 1	....	....
Joe Elliott	30 to 1	....	....
Wine Sap	35 to 1	....	20 to 1
John Merryman	40 to 1	40 to 1	....
Bessie Woodville	40 to 1	40 to 1	....
Kingcoutte	45 to 1	45 to 1	....
Monarchist	....	15 to 1	....
Bingaman	....	20 to 1	....
Brookhaven	....	20 to 1	12 to 1
Brookhaven Colt	....	20 to 1	....
Madame Dudley	....	....	5 to 1
Hollywood	....	....	8 to 1
Asteroid Filly	....	....	25 to 1
Leamington Filly	....	....	25 to 1
Engineer Filly	....	....	25 to 1

The Portland Divorce Case—The Question of Bound for Mrs. Miller and the Children.

From the Portland Argus, Feb. 17.

Mr. A. A. STROUT made a motion before Judge WALTON, yesterday, for an order to assume the board of Mrs. MILLER and the children, until further proceedings shall have been had in relation to this case. The attorneys for the defendant did not manifest any serious objections to the motion, and the only question was, how much money per week would be necessary for the board of Mrs. MILLER and the children, including washing. The Judge made some inquiries of those present about the price of board in this city, and after hearing the testimony he thought $20 per week would be amply sufficient, but in case of sickness he did not know but the sum ought to be increased. He did not think much of families boarding at a hotel, and remarked that a boarding-house of respectable character, either in this city, Bangor or Ellsworth, might be found. He favored this city as the place where she ought to reside, so that the father can have the privilege of visiting his children. It is now about seven months since he has seen them. The Judge did not think it proper for her to live out of the jurisdiction of this State, believing the laws of Maine better than those of New-York touching these matters. Mrs. MILLER is to be consulted as to her choice of a boarding-house in this State.

It was stated on the part of Mr. MILLER, that it might be best for the mother and children to remove back into the house she occupied before she left the city, as it remained just as it was when she occupied it. Mr. MILLER would support her there in case she should elect to remove into it. This proposition did not seem to meet with much favor. After she has been consulted in relation to the matter, some place will be agreed upon, and the $20 per week will be paid by Mr. MILLER.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Threats of Martial Law and Bloodshed in Arkansas.

Highway Robbery and Fatal Affrays in Ohio.

Female Suffragists Respectfully Bowed Out of the Missouri Senate.

Serious Illness of Senator Sumner at Washington.

A Church Demolished by a High Wind Near Chicago.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

England's Course Criticised in the House of Commons—The Spanish Elections—Cuba and Porto Rico to be Represented in the Cortes.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The debate in the House of Commons last night became general. The pervading tone was that England's weak hesitancy had lost her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence.

Mr. GLADSTONE recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which, he said, had been fruitlessly made to depend upon Lord LYONS' withdrawal. He (GLADSTONE) believed that magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only France and Europe, but Germany itself.

The subject here dropped, and a discussion ensued upon the naval administration, during which Mr. GLADSTONE again addressed the House in defense of the Admiralty, asserting that during Mr. CHILDERS' administration nearly two millions of taxation were saved to the country, whose maritime supremacy was at the same time assured.

THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Spanish elections are to be held on the 9th of March, and the Cortes will meet on the 3d of April.

The *Correspondencia* says the elections for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes will shortly be held in Porto Rico and Cuba.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Severe Indisposition of the Massachusetts Senator—Nervous Prostration and Asthma—Political Excitement the Probable Cause.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator SUMNER is quite indisposed to-day, at his residence, corner of Vermont-avenue and H-street, and is being attended by Dr. BLISS, who visited him twice this forenoon. He has been complaining of feeling unwell for two or three days, but was at the Capitol yesterday. The symptoms of his indisposition indicate severe nervous prostration, no doubt the result of political excitement; added to which he has an asthmatic attack, and suffers greatly from difficulty of breathing. He is not considered to be dangerously ill, however, but is able to sit up and walk about his room. There were the usual exaggerated reports at the Capitol today about his condition.

To the Associated Press.

Senator SUMNER has been complaining of feeling unwell for several days past, but he was at the Capitol yesterday. The symptoms of his indisposition, it is said, are the same as those which followed the assault made on him some years ago in the Senate by Representative BROOKS, of South Carolina, added to which he has an asthmatic attack, and suffers greatly from a difficulty in breathing. He is not now considered to be dangerously ill, however, but is able to sit up and walk about his room.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment Managers Shut Out of the Senate—Gov. Clayton Sends a Message to the House, Which is Rejected—Martial Law to be Proclaimed—A Fiery Manifesto.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special says: The roll was called in the Senate this morning, thirteen being present. Immediately afterward, the managers of Gov. CLAYTON'S impeachment case appeared at the door. The Sergeant-at-Arms at first refused them admittance, but on their insisting he finally admitted them, and announced their presence and desire to communicate with the Senate. The President responded that they could not be received, as the Senate was not in session, and a motion to call the House would be decided out of order. Mr. CARROLL insisted on the President's putting the motion, and said it was a trick to prevent the managers from proclaiming the impeachment of the Governor. Some wrangling took place, when a motion was put up to adjourn until to-morrow, which was carried, thus preventing an official announcement of the impeachment.

A message was read in the House today from the Governor, dated yesterday, stating that he had been unofficially informed of articles of impeachment being preferred against him, and the adoption of a resolution suspending him from office. He had been advised to take charge of the State Government by force. The best talent informed him that he could not be suspended until regular articles of impeachment were drawn up and presented to the Senate, and he officially notified of the same. When that was done, he would readily surrender his office.

Gov. HOWARD moved that the message be rejected, which was carried, by a vote of 43 to 38.

In the Supreme Court, the new Chief-Justice MCCLURE and Associate Justice SEARLES issued a writ in the *quo warranto* case of Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON, returnable to-morrow, when the case will be tried. It is generally conceded that the Court will decide to oust JOHNSON.

The Governor has the stairways leading to the Executive Room guarded, and, it is said, will declare martial law. It is understood that JOHNSON is preparing to call the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

The Little Rock *Republican* says: "The organization is for the avowed purpose of inaugurating a rebellion and turning the State over to the Democracy, composed of the Old Kuklux Klan and White Chameleons, which organization is being perfected in this city. Gov. BROWN in council with the Democrats, assures them of the assistance of the 25th and scum of Tennessee. Meetings have been held during the last three days, the object being resistance to the law. Distinguished Confederate Generals were at the meetings, and if the meetings are continued the names of the leaders in the matter will be given to the public, and if the shootings are then continued more will not be thirteen minutes between the leaders and eternity when the trap falls. A mistake was made before in not declaring martial law; it will not occur again. Brethren please take notice and act accordingly. Our friends in the country are requested to be ready for service which may be required at any moment. If the State must be held by bloodshed, it will be. The present time is as good as any other. This is not idle talk."

It is unnecessary to say that the above did not have the intimidating effect intended.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Cincinnati—Man Killed in a Quarrel at Marion, Ohio—Highway Robbery Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Last night a young man, named CHARLES PATTON, was robbed, and killed by another, named JOHN SCHAEFER, in a house of ill-fame on Sixth-street. They were both intoxicated. The difficulty was concerning a female inmate of the house. It was stated that SCHAEFER was coming down stairs to leave the house, having been warned that there would be trouble if PATTON found him there; that they met on the stairs, when PATTON knocked over the lamp, and a scuffle ensued in the dark. SCHAEFER, who was arrested, declares that he acted only in self-defense.....A quarrel today at Dayton, Ohio, between JAMES SLACK and H. KELLER, resulted in SLACK'S endeavoring to cut KELLER with a knife, and the latter finally shooting SLACK, first in the cheek, then in the neck, and at last near the heart, killing him. KELLER gave himself up to the authorities.....J. BOYD HENRY, a builder, of this city, was attacked by four highwaymen at the intersection of the Reading and Walnut Hill roads, about 7 o'clock this evening and robbed of $18,000. Two robbers caught the horse, the remainder mounted the buggy suddenly, seized HENRY, took his money from his pocket and fled.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Benevolent Association Pronounced to be Malevolent Combination—The Workmen Willing to Resume, but Afraid—Operators Refusing to Negotiate With the Leaders Until They Yield.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The suspension of mining operations in Schuylkill County is assuming serious aspects. Business is suffering severely, and there are loud protests from all quarters against the leaders of the Working Man's Benevolent Association, who steadily refuse to give the feeling of the miners on the subject of resumption any consideration. The men have shown their willingness to resume work, and in several cases have gone into the mines, but have come out again, being threatened with personal violence if they persisted in working contrary to the mandates of the tyrants who ride over them. There are rumors that the furnaces along the line intend to blow out rather than continue work under the present unsettled state of affairs.

The *Miners' Journal*, this morning, gives the general feeling of all business men. The following is a synopsis of the article:

"No basis has been fixed for Schuylkill County yet. The coal operators will not negotiate with the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association until they withdraw many of their claims with regard to action at the collieries, &c. If they refuse the operators will have nothing to do with the Association, but will ask the men to go to work, with the proffer of ample protection, if they have to invoke the whole power of the Government to do so. The outside interests are now beginning to understand the cause of these suspensions; and they desire to get without being subject to brutal treatment or having their property destroyed by the horde of a few bad men who surround them."

THE WEST.

The Missouri Senate Respectfully Refers the Female Suffragists to the United States Courts—Removal of the National Capital—Strikes of Coal Miners in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The State Senate Committee, to whom was referred a memorial from the female suffragists, asking the Legislature to urge Congress to submit a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, reported as follows:

"That inasmuch as the ladies claim they have a right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, and that it will be held and enforced by the Courts—therefore the ladies are referred to the United States Courts for the enforcement of their rights. The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the resolution urging Congress to remove the Federal capital to the Mississippi Valley."

The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, opposite this city, have suspended work in consequence of the reduction of wages by the owners of the mine. Coal is becoming scarce, but the operators declare that they will bring coal from other mines and sell at the present prices before they will accede to the demands of the miners.

Contested Election Case in the Indiana Senate—Fatal Accident at Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—After a continuous session of twenty-seven hours in the contested election case of Senator BURSON, the Senate agreed to adjourn until Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the further consideration of the case was postponed until Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—This afternoon at the Lasalle-street Tunnel, JOHN KEEN was instantly killed and THOS. GORMAN so badly injured that he can survive but a few hours. While the work of hoisting clay out of the excavation was in progress, the derrick chain broke and a bucket full of clay was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of twenty-five feet, striking both of the men named.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shootings by White Men and Murders by Indians—Outrages in Arizona—A Crusade Against the Desperadoes—Story of Wrecked Crew—A Stampede for the Bradshaw Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—REED, formerly employed on E. WILLIAMSON'S ranch, in Alameda County, was shot yesterday, while driving through the premises, by a young man named CLARK, son of the claimant of the property.....The Captain and crew of the schooner *Forest King*, wrecked in Barclay Sound, while en route from Honolulu to Port GAMBLE, have arrived at Victoria. They saw a white child, supposed to be the daughter of the Captain of the bark *John Bright*, wrecked three years since, captive among the Indians.....J. L. JOHNSON shot C. E. GATES through the thigh in Virginia, Nevada, yesterday, for alleged insult to his wife.....F. RUFF, a German, was murdered by Indians near Anaheim, Los Angeles County, last week.....Arizona advices are filled with Indian outrages. Col. WOOLSEY is preparing to lead a party of 100 men against the Indians in Pima County.....The mining news from all quarters are specially encouraging particularly from the Bradshaw district, to which there is a regular stampede.

Swindling Operations in Philadelphia—A Genteel Forger Passes for a Southern Gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—A person representing himself to be R. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, has been carrying on swindling operations in this city for some days, in which he has performed some very adroit forgeries. He called on several firms and made purchases of goods, promising to pay next day. On each paper, abstracted from one establishment, he wrote orders for the delivery of goods to be sent with those bought of that house, and thus got possession of several hundred dollars worth. The signatures to the written orders and to the checks for payments were forged with considerable skill.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Movements—Arrival of Spanish Troops—Appointments.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Capt.-Gen. VALMASEDA arrived at Villa Clara this morning. He reaches to Cienfuegos to-morrow, and things seem to be troubled.

The steam-ship *Spain* has brought 400 soldiers.....Gen. PALACIOS has been appointed commander of the Eastern Department, and JOAQUIN ALVA Intendente of Finance. The latter, up to the present time, has occupied the same position in Puerto Rico.

THE WEATHER.

Rain-Storms Down East—High Wind, With Snow and Sleet, at Chicago—A $30,000 Church Demolished.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—It is raining here, and a strong south-east gale prevails.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 18.—Thick damp snow is falling here, which threatens to turn to rain. There is a strong gale from the south-east.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A severe storm of sleet, snow and wind commenced at about 11 o'clock last evening and lasted two or three hours. The most serious result of the storm was the demolition of the Oakland Congregational Church, located about five miles south of the city, on the lake shore. The church cost over $30,000. It is a total wreck.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 18.—A heavy south-east rainstorm commenced this forenoon, accompanied with high wind.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—A high wind and heavy rain-storm prevailed in this vicinity this morning. A number of barns and trees have been blown down.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—The schooner *Norpoint* went ashore on Hampton Bar this morning, during a south-east gale, sprung aleak, and was filled with water. She lies in eleven feet water.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Joint Committee of Finance of the two Houses of the General Assembly met last night, and determined to recommend the payment of interest on the 1st of January on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to about $23,000,000.....The Legislature today passed a joint resolution to adjourn to March 17.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb 17.—JOHN FRAUER, a German shoemaker, committed suicide here today by shooting himself through the head. Pecuniary difficulties was the cause.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—PARKER & BROS. dollar store was burned last night; loss $30,000. Insured for $15,000.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Work at the Wreck Suspended by a Delaying Rain—Closing Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest—A Verdict Expected on Tuesday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The rain fell in torrents this morning, and the country about is generally under water. At New-Hamburg the flats and plain surrounding the scene of the late disaster are swamped with sheets of water from the upper country. The surface of the earth being frozen hard and encased in ice, is a perfect water-shed, over which the melted snow and driving rain rush down river-ward. Should this thaw, or rain, continue to-morrow, it will be likely to produce one of the greatest freshets ever known in this region. Work about the wreck is, of course, for the time suspended, but when the storm abates it will be prosecuted with all possible vigor. It is stated that the friends and attorneys of the living, missing and lost victims have progressed so far in their inquiries concerning the pillaging of the scene of the wreck, as to believe that certain valuables may be traced and possibly recovered. The sum total of the lost baggage is very large. Those who are best qualified to know, positively assert that the people of New-Hamburg did all in their power to prevent the robberies, and that the trackmaster, Mr. JOHN M. FLOOD; the Station Agent, Mr. DEARING, and the watchmen, CARROLL and MERRITT, did all that was possible and humane for the living and dead victims. The ringleader of the pillagers seems to have been a discharged railroad employe, who was subsequently driven from the place. But that there was a lack of system to prevent plundering appears to be the fact. The apparently rough handling of the bodies was a necessity, but it does not seem that any indignities were offered or took place. The impossibility of any greater carefulness under existing circumstances is quite evident.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest was continued at the Court-house at 10 o'clock this morning. CHAS. COSSUM, the conductor of the ill-fated Pacific express, was recalled and re-examined, as follows:

I left New-York that night at six minutes after eight; I arrived at Peekskill at forty-two minutes after nine; I was due at Albany one hour and fifty-eight minutes after nine; I had been sometimes late there; I had been making time; no man on my train can tell what time the accident occurred; I was due at New-Hamburg drew at twenty-five and a half minutes after ten; if the Engineer was exceeding the speed limit of thirty miles an hour, I could tell, but even then that would scarcely be correct; I have often noticed such an excess; I have noticed a diminution of the speed; I do not think the train was running any faster than usual; I keep accounts of the time; the engineer makes his running time, but stops no record of it; I have run the train for three years, in all capacities, from brakeman up; I have been conductor thirteen years; know about patent brakes on night of accident; was never there applied on a steeper grade; I have seen them at first tested on the road on a light train, they stopped in 500 feet; the light coaches weigh seven tons; the sleepers weigh thirty tons; my train, the night might be stopped within a mile; I don't think the patents were put on that night. MOONEY might have put on one or two brakes; if an engine was reversed, and the steam shut off, the men would have to pull eighteen feet of slack before cord to put on the patents; I jumped out at the first whistle I heard; I have an indistinct recollection of hearing two or three whistles after the first of brakes; it is the brakesman's duty to see that the brakes are in order, and unless he sees them he attends to it; I did clean engine, and found them all right; I invariably see the brakes; I look at the platforms and cars; I watch them things; I look at the platforms and cars; I watch them things; I look at the platforms and cars; I was sitting in the car; SCOTT was opposite; the whistle sounded; I went out; perhaps it was twenty-five seconds from the time I heard the whistle till the time I put the chain on the brake; I was at my seat swung around in turning the brake; I caught a glimpse of the water-tank; I suppose there was four seconds between the whistle that SCOTT heard, and the one I heard; after I had fastened my brake I stepped over the platform and helped SCOTT; just then (after we had passed the tank) I felt the engine reversed; I looked down and saw the speed was about as before we struck; as I looked down the ground struck me; I thought we were going at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour—not force enough to break the platforms; they were not broken; as we got a mile and a half north of Yonkers, we ran slower, and from there to Peekskill we ran very slow, on account of the fog; I was not hurt enough for a man to jump off of safety.

WHEN THE ENGINE IS REVERSED.

WILLIAM BAIRD, a locomotive engineer on one of the Hudson River Railroad trains, was examined mainly regarding the capacity of the patent brakes and the speed on which an express train can be stopped. The most interesting portion of his testimony follows:

When we see and know and feel there is a signal of danger we always reverse the engine; that is, when we see the time is short; put steam on and put it in motion to stop as to keep from collision of cars or a station. We want positive knowledge that we can't stop by the brakes before we reverse our engines; we use our own discretion; the more I see and hear leads me to believe that the engineer, thinking he did all he could, reversed the engine which saved the front cars, but the rear ones struck the head. It must be remembered that that event was when engines are usually stopped by the water; the head first starting

Alleged Cause of the Last Hudson River Railroad Accident—Mysterious Way of Drawing Spikes—The Wingman Not Interested of the Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—It is now stated, on authority, that the accident between Albany and Troy was caused by a freight-train which ran over the track at 6 P. M., the front of one of the cars being off, which drew the spikes from the rails. The conductor or brakeman failed to notify the engineer of the fact. The burning of the cars was caused by an explosion of gasoline.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind for eight hours, yesterday, Feb.

The New-York Times Saturday, February 20, 1871

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MASQUERADERS. MARRYATT.

The robin sang in his accustomed way,
Although it was a cold and rainy day,
And from the eaves the water dripped in streams,
Like tears of sorrow for departed dreams.
Little knew I
Of robin lore!
Alas! the robin never sang before.

Then I looked out upon the dismal sky,
And wished that I could fly
Away from there
Into the open air,
Where I could hear the robin sing
Of Spring,
Of Spring, sweet Spring,
And all the joyous things
That come with Spring,
And not with Autumn, dead and sere,
And dying all the year.

Then I looked at the robin, and he was gone!
Flown away
Into the gray
Of the dismal day,
And I was left alone
With my own
Dismal thoughts of Autumn, dead and sere,
And dying all the year.

Then I looked at the sky, and it was blue,
And the sun shone through
The fleecy clouds that floated in the air,
Like ships at sea
Sailing gracefully,
And filled with memories of the absent birds
That I had heard
Singing their songs of love,
And wished that I, too, had wings
Like a bird,
That I might soar away
Into the realms of day,
Where the sun shines forever,
And leave behind me all sorrow and regret,
And never
Think of the dismal November
That comes with the rain and sleet,
And the dismal days when I shall not hear
The robin sing,
Or see the violets spring,
Or see the sky blue,
Or see the grass grow,
Or see the flowers blow,
Or see the trees bud,
Or see the fields flood
With the golden sunshine,
Or see the warm rain
Falling on the plain,
Or see the corn growing,
Or see the cattle mowing
The clover and the timothy,
Or see the new hay
Piled up to dry,
Or see the reapers reaping
The golden grain,
Or see the fields of wheat
Waving to and fro,
Or see the harvest moon
Shining down
Upon the fields of corn
Just before the reapers come
To reap the golden grain,
Or see the fields of rye
Waving gracefully
In the soft breeze
That murmurs through the trees
Like the voice of a spirit
Singing a song
Of the days that are gone,
Or see the fields of barley
Standing up proudly
Like soldiers on parade,
Or see the fields of oats
Looking like a troop of cavalry
Marching to battle,
Or see the fields of buckwheat
Looking like a battle-field
After the battle is over,
Or see the fields of potatoes
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of turnips
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of beets
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of carrots
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of parsnips
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of onions
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of cabbages
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of peas
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of beans
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of tomatoes
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of cucumbers
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of melons
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of pumpkins
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of squashes
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of gourds
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of cauliflowers
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of broccoli
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of asparagus
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of artichokes
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of celery
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of lettuce
Growing in the ground,
Or see the fields of radishes

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th Ave.; also at No. 1 Astor Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ISSUES IN FRANCE.

In the French National Assembly, on Friday, M. KELLER presented a protest against the occupation of Alsace and Lorraine from France. This was referred to a committee, who subsequently reported, expressing sympathy with the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, and dissenting that the question be referred to the French negotiators when they come to treat with Prussia. M. KELLER opposed this method of disposing of the protest, and adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine. M. THIERS also urged action, saying that "the Chamber must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes on this question." Finally, the Chamber went into Committee of the Whole on the matter, and subsequently adjourned. At this session also the Executive power of the Government was conferred on M. THIERS. In the Assembly yesterday a letter was read from M. THIERS announcing his intention to appear in the Assembly with the new Ministry on Sunday (today). Gens. CHANZY and BILLOT, in the course of the proceedings, declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted. Immediately after the declaration of the vote on the appointment of M. THIERS as Chief Executive, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited him and recognized the French Government. In Paris coals are arriving plentifully, but there is as yet no gas. It is said that the Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, is opposed to the entry of the German Army into the City. The small-pox is said to be violently raging in the North of France, particularly at Lille.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our London dispatches state that the prevailing tone of the debate in the House of Commons on Friday night was, that England's weak backbone had lost for her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence. Mr. GLADSTONE, in defense, recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which he said had been fruitlessly made, to depend on Lord LYONS' withdrawal. He ventured the remark that magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only France and Europe, but Germany itself.... The elections in Spain are to be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will assemble on the 24 of April. Cuba and Porto Rico will be represented.

CANADA.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly, yesterday, the Government amendment on the fishery question was adopted—30 to 5. It protests, in view of the appointment of the Joint High Commission, against any transfer of the fisheries to any Foreign Power without the consent of the colonies. The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1870, were laid before the Parliament, at Ottawa, yesterday. They show a decrease in the imports from the United States of $149,597, and an increase in the exports to the United States of $613,581, as compared with the preceding year. There has been, generally, a decided increase in the trade and shipping of the Dominion. Trade with the United States appears not to have been injuriously affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. There was a debate in the Parliament on the withdrawal of the British troops, and assurance was given that England does not withdraw her protection of Canada as a part of the British Empire.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered recommending that the Joint High Commission provide for the cession of the British North American possessions to this country. Its consideration went over under objection. The Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions on female suffrage and the recognition of the Christian religion in the Constitution. The bill providing regulations for the army was reported, but not acted on. The joint resolution to prevent the obstruction of navigation by the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati, was taken up on motion of Mr. SUMNER, but its consideration went over until Monday. The rest of the day was spent on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill. Various amendments were acted upon, including that for a general increase of salaries for the heads of Departments, which was rejected. The amendment repealing the provision making pardons evidence in the Court of Claims caused some debate, but was not disposed of.

In the House, the report of the Committee of Conference on the Consular Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to perfect the title of the national cemeteries was rejected after some debate. The bill was subsequently reported to the House and passed. The bill authorizing a commission to settle the north-west boundary was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and afterward reported to the House, but not acted upon. The opposition came mainly from Mr. DAWES, on the ground of expense. The rest of the day was spent on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGARRAHAN claim. The majority report against the claim, and the minority, headed by Mr. BINGHAM, direct the issue of a new patent to Mr. McGARRAHAN for the lands claimed by him. The two reports were supported by their supporters, and, after some debate, the previous question was moved and seconded, and the House adjourned without a vote.

GENERAL.

In the Arkansas Legislature, yesterday, the Senate refused to admit the managers of the impeachment against Gov. CLAYTON into its Chamber. The Governor sent a message to the House that if the proceedings had been regular he would submit, but the message was rejected. It is said martial law will be proclaimed, and there is also a report that JOHNSON will summon the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

The Missouri Senate respectfully refers the lady petitioners for the right of suffrage to the United States Courts, as they claim to have the right to vote already.

Coal miners in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, are suspending work on account of a reduction of their wages, and coal is getting scarce at St. Louis in consequence.

Senator SUMNER had a severe attack of illness yesterday, but is regarded as out of danger.

Indian outrages are still reported from Arizona, and Col. WOODSEY is preparing to lead a party of 100 men against the offenders in Pima County.

The Joint Committee on Finance of the two Houses of the Virginia Legislature has determined on a plan for the payment of interest on what is known as the old debt of the State.

CHAS. PATTON was stabbed and killed by JOHN SCHAEFER, in a house of ill-fame in Cincinnati on Friday night. SCHAEFER claims to have acted in self-defense.

The funeral of the late THOS. E. CHICKERING took place at Boston yesterday.

The cause of the accident on the Hudson River Road, near Albany, is stated to have been a broken trunk on a freight train, which drew the spikes from the rails. No notice was given to the signal-man.

A saw-mill and a grist-mill at Rhinebeck, together valued at $30,000, were burned yesterday morning.

JAMES SLACK was shot and killed by H. KELLER, at Dayton, Ohio, in a quarrel yesterday.

A man named BOYD HENRY was attacked by four highwaymen and robbed of $18,000, near Cincinnati, last evening.

A church valued at $30,000 was demolished by the storm at Chicago on Friday night.

The East River Bridge Company have purchased of the City the plot of ground on the East River, now occupied by the Roosevelt-street Ferry Company, for the sum of $45,000. The ground has a frontage of 109 feet. The Ferry Company will move to Pier No. 30.

A Bold Priest.

It is seldom that a secular journal feels itself justified in criticising the internal discipline of a church. Only when this action touches on the political views and position of its members, does this internal ecclesiastical government become a matter of public concern. A certain Catholic priest in this City, Rev. Father FARRELL, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, has long been known to our citizens as an extraordinary exception in many respects to the Roman Catholic priesthood. Though a devout, and, we believe, extreme Romanist in his religious views, he has been a Republican in American politics, and a Liberal in European.

He apparently represented in the United States the position which thousands of his fellow-priests take in Italy and Germany—that of a reasonable, progressive, liberal Romanist, believing in full liberty of conscience and worship, and in equal civil rights for all; reverting the Holy Father as the Spiritual Head of the Church, but not thinking his spirituality elevated by his possession of temporal power. In common with hosts of his brethren in past centuries and in this, he doubtless considered the earthly government, wielded by the Pope, a clog and hindrance to his spiritual rule.

He did not conceive that the sacred dogmas of his Church, and all its great services to humanity in past history, had any connection with the miserable, unjust, petty Government, controlled by priests and stupid officials on the banks of the Tiber. He probably thought the Church stronger without it, and that the Pontifical robes would be all the purer, without one stain of official corruption or bureaucratic mismanagement upon them. At all events, he held the good American doctrine that a people has the right to choose its own form of civil government, and he believed that the Roman States, almost with united voice, chose the monarchical rather than the Papal. This position, which is so strange to our American Catholic clergy, is the almost universal ground of liberal Catholics in Europe. In it, the Hungarian Bishops, many of the leading German clergy, nine-tenths of the Italian Catholic laity, and the enthusiastic followers of Père HYACINTHE would cordially agree.

There came recently, as our readers remember, a call for a grand American meeting to express sympathy in the unity and freedom of Italy, and the final redemption of Rome. The Italian Catholics were active in supporting it. But no American follower of the Roman Church ventured to utter a word of approval. Even the American Protestants regarded it timidly as "sectarian," or feared to join in it, if public men, for fear of the prejudices of the lower classes of Romanists. It happened, however, that the call came to this liberal priest, and he answered it, as became a liberal Catholic, as follows:

> I would not like to see foreign soldiers on my own native soil, nor would I consider it an evidence of the contentment and happiness of the people, so I could not wish to see Italy occupied by foreign troops; nor could I consider their presence there as an evidence of the contentment of the people. How long ignorance will keep people from seeing how easily they might get rid of their grievances, and the cause of them, it is hard to tell; but I am convinced that it cannot be long. Though it is not for me to predict what the destiny of united Italy will be, still I do not believe she will stop where she is. They have yet a great deal to learn and practice. The people of the Old World don't understand what equality before the law means; for, if they did, they would soon get rid of the aristocracy by inheritance or patent, which, like caste, is the greatest curse of the world. The people, too, of every country and of every creed, have so long been persecuted on account of religion that they do not understand our theory and our practice of civil and religious liberty. When they come to understand and practice it the world over, one of the great causes of human slavery and oppression will be removed forever. That all men throughout the world may soon enjoy civil and religious liberty and equality before the law is the sincere wish of yours truly.

It is difficult to see how American ideas could be expressed less offensively.

The liberty-loving priest, however, soon found that the Roman Catholic Church in America was not at all the place for such sentiments. The Archbishop is said to have taken up the novel case of an American priest with sympathies for Roman liberty, and to have called a council of influential priests. These high functionaries are said to have voted unanimously that Father FARRELL must either retract such revolutionary sentiments, or resign a charge which he has held with honor for fifteen years. If this proceeding be correctly reported, it does not seem to be an absolute dismissal by the Archbishop of the radical priest, but a sort of vote of "want of confidence," which, perhaps he can venture to neglect.

At all events it is very clear what the Roman Catholic Church of this City thinks of the most fundamental American ideas. When slavery existed here, with all its abuses, this Church had not a word to utter against it, and through its followers, was even one of its principal props.

Now, as the dark structures of oppression and wrong are being overthrown in Italy, it is equally silent, and equally the friend of tyranny and advocate of injustice. The American Catholic Church has hardly a bond of political and intellectual sympathy with the Liberal Catholic Church of Europe. It is reactionary, anti-progressive, and unrepublican. It gave the cold shoulder to HYACINTHE, and would do so to nine-tenths of the best Catholics of the Old World. As Protestants, we could not desire a more dangerous position to the American Romanist Church than its present one on political subjects. With it, it will assuredly be broken asunder. But as citizens and lovers of liberty, we deeply regret that a Church which controls such masses of ignorant persons, should not lead them on to the highest ideas in civil and religious liberty, and make the history of the American Church worthy of the early glories of the European.

Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

We can scarcely be surprised that so many persons should have endeavored recently to trace parallels between the condition of France, and the descriptions of doomed cities which are contained in the prophetical books of Scripture. Those who have no faith in the Divine influence over human affairs, may satisfy themselves with the thought that no other agency than that of man has been at work in the tremendous events which we have lately witnessed. But this attitude of skepticism is not yet universal, and there must be many who have recalled the history of France for many years past, and have believed they saw what in former and simpler times would have been called "a judgment" upon the nation. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is a warning not less applicable to nations than to individuals. Even if its sacred origin were forgotten or repudiated, the truth of the saying would scarcely be denied by any thoughtful man. In the long run, most men are found to reap that which they have sown, and surely the French people are passing through the same trial now. The state of the people described by TENNYSON in his poem, the *Victim*, was not more terrible:

> "A plague upon the people fell,
> A famine after laid them low,
> Then thorpe and byre arose in fire,
> For on them brake the sudden foe;
> So thick they died the people cried
> 'The Gods are moved against the land.'
> * * * * *
> And dead men lay all over the way,
> Or down in a furrow scathed with flame."

The fate of Paris is even more calculated to recall the withering prophecies of some old Hebrew seer. She has been stripped of all which had been her pride and boast. She was famous throughout the world for sensuality, dissipation, and vice in all its forms. And now everything that could minister to degraded passions has been swept away from her, as by a whirlwind. There are no longer opportunities or means for those orgies which were daily becoming more and more frequent and unchecked, and which caused sober Frenchmen themselves to wonder how long so much corruption and licentiousness would be suffered to continue. Depraved appetites can no longer be indulged in Paris. The people go about the streets saddened and subdued. Open vice fled the "city of sorrow" long ago, and there is not a section of the community which has not been passed through the furnace of affliction. In old times people would have seen in all this "the finger of God in history," but in these days we have found other ways of explaining events which, immediately before they happened, every one would have pronounced impossible. If we could have drawn, last June, the state of France as it is today, who would have had the smallest faith in the picture? The most sanguine of Germans would have hesitated to accept it.

That such a lesson as the French people have received will not be lost upon them is now the best thing we can hope. Adversity will probably prove a better friend to them in the end than the long prosperity, and unbridled career of self-indulgence, in which they have been wandering, as in a Fool's Paradise, for many years past. If other nations lay seriously to heart the lessons taught by the war, there will be still greater ground for anticipating that a struggle marked by so many disastrous features will yet prove beneficial to the human race.

Preparing for a Republic.

Several years ago a theatrical scene-painter leaped into fame and startled the educated public of England out of its propriety by a series of magnificent cartoons designed to ridicule the failings of the British royal family. The Queen and the Prince of WALES, Prince CHRISTIAN and other parasites of the royal ermine were pilloried in a series of pitiless caricatures whose vigorous conception and intense fidelity of execution compelled admiration from those who took exception alike to their good taste and their obvious truth. The time has passed when MATT. MORGAN and the *Tomahawk* waged, in the middle-class journalism of England, an Ishmaelitish warfare against the throne. Grumblings loud and deep have increased in volume during the years in which the battle of democracy was making its way in the councils of the realm, and the barriers were being, one by one, removed that kept the artisan from his birthright—the political franchise. After having only stopped short of manhood suffrage, British legislators were beginning to congratulate themselves that the last political concession which this generation could demand had been given. The privileged classes, after taking "the leap in the dark" of the last Franchise bill, began to breathe more freely, and to hope that now the working men had got the rank of citizenship they would feel they had a stake in the country and straightway develop a healthy conservatism.

Unfortunately for the holders of this comfortable doctrine, the artisan voter has only developed a wondrous lack of veneration for vested interests, and wants to know the reasons for the existence of a good many things which, beyond "use and want," have no assignable reason at all. One of the latest exhibitions of this spirit has been the determination to inquire into the eternal fitness of royal dowries, with especial reference to the dotation of the Princess LOUISE. There were many things to be said in favor of the marriage of "the maiden all for Lorn," as the punsters have it. It was the first departure made for generations from the system of keeping the children of royalty within the mystic circle of royal alliances. The nation had the satisfaction of knowing that it would not be saddled, in perpetuity, with the burden of maintaining a beggarly foreign princeling and his heirs and successors. Whatever money had to go with the pair would be spent within the kingdom, and royalty would in some sort abandon its mediæval exclusiveness by forming matrimonial alliances among its subjects. Excellent as such reasons might appear to philosophic liberals, prepared to acquiesce in the fitness of having "symbols made of silk," and disposed to ridicule any approach to the idea of "covering the throne with cotton velvet," the severely practical working man could not be silenced by them. He approved of the marriage, certainly, but he wanted to know where this apparently endless series of royal contributions was to stop, and he failed to see why a certain illustrious lady should continue to lead a life of parsimony and seclusion if she could not part with some of her enormous fortune when she gave her daughters in marriage. A stand had to be made some time, and ungracious as it might appear, the lately enfranchised electors determined to make it now, and thus it happened that they have in all parts of the country been giving somewhat blunt expression to their general dissatisfaction with the present mode of conducting the business of British royalty.

Nor has the feeling been confined to the artisans alone. From the decorous middle-class readers of a journal like the *Spectator* have emanated a number of very outspoken protests against the policy of the paper in defending the grant to the Princess LOUISE. A gruff "Yorkshireman" gives vent to his feelings in this strain: "The Queen has lost the respect of Englishmen because she notoriously neglects her duty, and applied the enormous sums she and her late husband received and receives from the country to the increasing an already enormously hoarded wealth, instead of doing her duty and contributing largely to national charities as becomes a Queen. There is, in fact, nothing queenly in her acts." The English of this extract may be imperfect, but there can be no mistake as to its meaning. Nor can there be any doubt that the growing dislike of Englishmen to the present occupant of the throne, is mingled with a positive hostility to the throne itself; that the forces of the democracy are gathering for a political revolution which may or may not come, as the Duke of WELLINGTON believed it would, "by act of Parliament."

The Mexkin Forgeries.

In the romance of *Monte Christo* a striking picture is given of a man acquiring colossal wealth, and for a long series of years devoting himself, with its aid, to the ruin of those who had poisoned his youth. It more frequently happens in real life that man's ambition is directed to the restoration of family position once enjoyed, and, through ill fortune, lost. The case of REARDEN, the Philadelphia forger, is an illustration of this. He resolved to amass an enormous estate, and what Edmond Dantes gained through the Abbe Faria, REARDEN determined to acquire by adroit forgeries. His intention was, probably, to lay his foundations only by this means. Like many others, he believed that once possessed of a sufficient basis he could rear his temple of wealth to the skies. His object was not altogether ignoble, however disgraceful might have been the steps taken to compass it. His grandfather established the business still conducted under the family name. It filled in its way a high and honorable position. Paper signed by the house ranked with the best, and it was supposed to wield great capital. Time wore on, and the grandfather died. After that the business did not flourish. By a kind of fatality, often seen but seldom explained, the concern went down in the world just as in former years it had gone up.

The young man now accused of forgery was reared in the house, and in due course became a partner. He distinguished himself by close attention to business. His life was remarkable for decorum, economy and abstemiousness. He studiously avoided bad associates, and was never known to visit haunts of vice, or even to frequent places of innocent pleasure. It appears certain, however, that for years he had contemplated villainy on a grand scale. The narrowing business of the house bore heavily on his mind. He resolved to restore its old position, and to this end he took the steps that have led him to ruin. About three months ago he prepared a note drawn by a well-known firm, and payable to his own order. This he offered at a bank where he was in the habit of dealing, and where it was readily discounted. By the stroke the sum of $5,000 was placed in his hands. With this money he invested in a speculative purchase of Rock Island stock. With fatal celerity he doubled his money, and with uncommon sagacity he deposited it in the bank already victimized. In this way he got other forged notes discounted, thus increasing his resources, and enabling him to embark in fresh speculations. He bought and sold various stocks, usually at a profit, extending his operations to Reading, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Pursuing his original plan, he forged other notes, got them discounted at various banks, and on realizing by his speculation, deposited the proceeds in the same bank. At last he went too far. He resolved to carry into effect a scheme involving a round million of dollars. An amount of seven thousand or so was needed to eke out the needful margins. For this another note was forged in the usual way. By some accident the date was made 1870 instead of 1871. This led to close examination and to discovery.

The criminal, however, escaped, and has not yet been apprehended. From the extraordinary skill shown by him in his nefarious operations, it may be doubted whether he will ever be taken. No fewer than thirteen banks in Philadelphia are said to have been swindled by him. Several of the persons whose signatures were forged, were literally amazed by the accuracy of the imitation, and one gentleman, in spite of the proof afforded by books, could hardly bring himself to deny a signature if was certain he never could have made. REARDEN at the moment of detection was possessed of large sums, and, but for this slip, it is said, his ambitious hopes might have been entirely realized. The case is a sad and instructive one. Had the culprit put forth the same skill and energy of purpose in the honest pursuit of his vocation, the ball would certainly in no long time have been at his feet. As it is, his hopes are blighted forever, and his miserable career furnishes another memorable example of the foolishness of striving to accomplish good ends by wicked means.

Amateur Opera.

We took occasion some time since to refer to the decay of the lyric stage, and to point out some of its causes. The dearth of fine voices was mentioned as among these causes, and the hope was expressed that a home supply might be obtained to make up for the deficient supply from abroad. Several works have been sung and announced this week that indicate an early realization of our hope, and also serve to show that if Italian opera is in temporary decadence, there exists among us strong convictions respecting the prosperity of its future.

On Wednesday a performance was given of DONIZETTI'S "Maria di Rohan," in which most of the parts were sustained by amateurs. This was so successful that it was repeated on Friday, and gained great credit for Signor BARILI and his pupils. A similar representation of "Il Trovatore" is advertised for Monday evening at the Academy of Music; the artists this time being pupils of Signor ALBITES and the opera being sung under his direction. It is understood that there are to be repetitions of these entertainments under similar auspices. The same thing was progressively done by Signor ROSCOSKI earlier in the season; and in each of these cases there has been manifest a strong disposition on the part of the public to encourage the young artists and their preceptors. Of course the results of such past essays cannot be accounted so conclusive as if they had been made under ordinary circumstances in a large opera-house. The theatre of the Union League Club, in which the operas given under Signors ROSCOSKI and BARILI were heard, is an easy hall to sing in, and the presence of warm friends necessarily has its effect. Hence it is to be hoped, for their own sakes, that the amateurs who have appeared with such credit will not overestimate the importance of their success. Signor ALBITES' opera is to be given, as we have said, at the Academy, and, therefore, it will be in some degree a better test. At the same time, being presented in aid of a charity, it will, almost inevitably, be heard with tolerant ears.

These amateur representations of Italian opera are gratifying in this respect, that they clearly show the existence of a strong feeling for art in the community, and that there is no lack of fresh young voices coming forward to illustrate it. We have seen that no dependence can be put on the European market for this supply. Meanwhile, our cities are growing at railroad speed and fine opera-houses are built or are in course of erection in nearly every one of them. Such, too, is the character of our population, containing as it does, a large admixture of the music-loving races, that opera is sure to be more and more in request. What we want are good voices and proper training. The voices, we believe, and lately have had some special assurance, can be produced here. As regards their training we are little less fortunate. Italian troubles and other circumstances have brought among us, at least in our larger towns, quite a number of teachers from the best schools who are thoroughly capable of turning out finished vocalists. The future of opera in this country rests in a considerable measure in their hands, and it is, consequently, to be hoped that they may be strengthened by all reasonable help that the public can bestow.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Constituent Assembly of France continues to vindicate its character for Anti-Republican tendencies. The nomination of M. THIERS as temporary Executive has been promptly followed by his almost unanimous election, and surrounding monarchies, somewhat reassured by the progress of events, begin to put France on the back-hand and make haste to recognize the new Government. Already the Paris delegation has begun to make protests against the obvious determination of the Assembly to accept whatever terms Germany may prescribe, by announcing their probable withdrawal from the deliberations. If France can only have moderate counsels and a stable Government by accepting a monarchy, no one who believes freedom without progress to be short-lived, will regret her decision. If the Republic cannot guarantee order now, it must be content to await the fullness of time, when the nation has grown wise enough for self-government.

Trades-societies can plead abundant excuse for their existence when they confine themselves to the protection and consolidation of the fairness of labor. But when they assert themselves as to prevent the coal in the Schuylkill mining region—into irresponsible agents of individual coercion, they become monsters that ought to be suppressed. No one disputes the undoubted right of any man or body of men to strike work. But when they claim the additional right of counselling others to follow their example, they are simply instituting a tyranny much more intolerable than any which can emanate from the capitalists they are united to resist.

The Economist points out that while two cents on every five dollars of chargeable income in England brings in seven and a quarter millions of dollars gold, the same tax yields in the United States something short of three millions. The point of chargeability is with us, nominally, a good deal higher, but relatively the current values not greatly in advance of the English one. It conjectures that the figures "may indicate a great difference in the fortune and available resources of the two countries." It would have been much nearer the truth to say that we have carried to a far higher degree of perfection the devices of escape from an odious infliction.

There is a custom in the East Indies known as "*dustoorie*." If you send for a native carpenter to do some work about your house, your chief servant goes hold of him and takes from him nearly all his profits, under the name of *dustoorie*. Whether we originally imported this custom from the East or not, it is quite certain that it flourishes here now in more than Eastern luxuriance. Controller CONNOLLY, or his subordinates, exact "*dustoorie*" upon every transaction in which they can intermeddle. Hence the bills for those City advertisements which we see in bribed newspapers are "arrested" by CONNOLLY and his understrappers, and every account due from the City is subjected to the same process. The full amount is charged to the people, but a good percentage of it sticks to the fingers of the persons who pay over the money. "*Dustoorie*" is also in high favor in many mercantile transactions. Dr. HOLLAND gives several instances in the new number of *Scribner's Monthly*. He says:

> There is no question that in this matter of personal honesty America has retrograded within the last ten years. The glib corruption and the rich man are come to be regarded by tradesmen and laborers alike as sources of money which they may draw upon to the extent of their ability, without rendering an equivalent. An honest day's work is a much harder thing to get today than it was ten years ago; and unless a reformation take place, the good old standard of personal honesty among the laboring poor, and of business integrity among the prosperous, will become a thing of remembrance only."

These are suggestions which may not be unworthy of consideration.

In Virginia, there are two counties which enjoy so blissful a state of being as to require no lawyers in the whole district. The Legislature of the Old Dominion has been obliged to pass a special law providing for the election of an attorney, at a fixed salary, through whom all necessary legal business may be transacted. All the inhabitants of that region can boast of earning their daily bread by honorable toil, and none live on the frailties and misfortunes of their fellows. If we could hear that they have no need of physicians there, we should believe that they had caught the first rays of the dawning millenium. We can, however, lend them a few lawyers if they care to have them, and we will even throw in a Judge as a makeweight.

All the brains contained in the skull of man do not appear to be sufficient to devise a comely covering for the upper portion of the human frame. The Germans, who have a reputation for deep thinking, and have done so much to adorn and furnish the inside of the head, have taken up this problem of the proper shape for its outward adornment. A congress composed of eighty hatters has assembled at Berlin to determine what shall be the hat of the future. One thing they have already settled, and that is that the "stove-pipe" of today is an abomination and a nuisance, and its manufacture should be speedily numbered among the lost arts. Now that the Teutonic intellect has been brought to bear on this subject, we look for grand results. It is to be hoped that it will evolve from its inner consciousness the ideal hat that shall satisfy the esthetic eye, and be consistent with the dignity of man and in accordance with the nature of things.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has reached the sublime of letters to the editor by writing to inquire "what has become of the sun?" That benefactor luminary had, it appears, withheld its beams from the murky purlieus of the English metropolis for an unusually long period, and this disconsolate Briton, true to the natural instinct of writing to the papers about everything from a railroad accident to a muddy crossing, conceived the happy thought that Printing House-square had some occult knowledge of the general disposition of the clouds.

Americans in London.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing-Cross, London, for the week ending Jan. 28, 1871:

New-York—Alfred Lockwood, Col. George B. Church, F. D. Taylor and wife, George C. Taylor, Miss S. L. Taylor, John Sloane, A. Van Bergen and wife, John G. Marshall, W. Burnett Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, J. Carmichael, Arthur Brouson and family, William H. Marston, M. C. Stanley, Charles L. Lawrence, Auguste Florraud, George B. Harding, Thomas Reed, James D. Stagg, Miss Morgan, Alexander Ferry, J. B. Beebe, Henry A. Cargill and wife, Miss Cargill, Laura Cargill, Miss L. Henri, J. H. Solomon, Marshall M. Harris, G. K. Otis, G. J. Leader, Hamilton E. Towle, Mrs. H. R. Towle, Miss Addie R. Towle, Miss Edith H. Towle, Miss M. Wiestus. st. J. Henriques, A. Martin, J. Andrade and wife. *Boston*—W. F. Partridge and daughters, George J. Johnson, H. M. Dickson, William Hilton and wife, Miss G. Rhoades, Hon. Charles Hale, H. O. Cooke and family. *Penn*—C. Warden, George R. Laurent, Wm. H. Price, Mrs. W. C. Lawson, Robert S. Lamont. *Providence*, R. I.—Col. W. H. Reynolds and family. *Worcester*, Mass.—Miss Lucy Chase, Miss Sarah Chase. *Philadelphia*—Miss Sarah M. Pope, Mrs. H. C. Blackford. *Notre Dame*, Ind.—Matthew Gresham. *Washington*, D. C.—Charles A. Page. *San Francisco*—D. C. Murphy, W. M. Smith, Mrs. Nelly B. Wright. *Norwich*, Conn.—Hon. L. F. S. Foster. *Cambridge*, Mass.—Mrs. M. D. Wilder, Miss G. L. Norman, T. B. Coster, Robert Coster. *Chicago*—Mrs. A. M. Shumway, R. L. Fabian and family, O. R. Keith, W. G. Hoag. *Providence*—William Piper. *Fremont*—Ariel Mowry. *Owosso*—Mrs. S. H. Curtiss and daughters. *Colorado*—Gov. William Gilpin.

An Message on the Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accidents on the Hudson River Railroad, lately, recall "almost an accident" three or four years since. The night train, on its way to the City, stopped at Yonkers. I stepped upon it about 6 o'clock one Summer morning. It proceeded toward the City at a good speed. When near Spuyten Duyvil we were stopped by the signal of a man running toward us, who stated that a freight car was on some track in the middle of the bridge, and we were stopped just on the bridge. It was foggy. Sure enough, as we got out to look, the freight car loomed up right in our pathway. It seemed that the freight-train which had gone down half an hour before had left the end car, owing perhaps to a defective coupling, and this was accidentally only discovered on arrival at the depot on the other. We felt that we had "just escaped it a peak."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. WALLACK'S engagement draws daily closer on the topmost wave of popularity, and he changes of bill have in each case been greeted with gratifying signs of appreciation. "Hamlet" was acted on Monday for the first time this season. It is no exaggeration to say that the audience were quite delighted with the performance. Mr. WALLACK is one of Mr. WALLACK'S very best pieces. The kindly criticism—if there is such a thing—that he throws into the *Colonel*, and that peculiar mixture of English ease and American abandon which is proper to the character, are rendered by Mr. WALLACK with the touch of master. It is not easy to conceive a part that would better suit him. Miss HAVERLY has done herself special credit in the peculiar role of Mrs. *Peachum*, and Mr. GILBERT and Mr. STODDART, in their respective impersonations, have been seen to advantage. The latter gentleman has likewise afforded during the week a creditable and very quaint performance of *Macquart*, in the farce called "Blue Devils." To-morrow night one of those dainty bills of fare is offered at this theatre which its adroit purveyors know so well how to put together. One of the most elegant little comedies in the language, "A Morning Call," is to be played, and after it, for the first time this season, MORTON'S comedy of "Woodcock's Little Game." The same bill will be repeated on Thursday. On Tuesday, "Rose" and "Blue Devils" may be seen again; on Wednesday, "The Heir at Law;" on Friday, "Money," and on Saturday, "The Four Gentlemen." The next bale of Saturday will offer another performance of "Money," which will then be given in the morning for the first time here.... At BOOTH'S Theatre, the exceedingly magnificent and nobly conceived revival of "Richelieu" still continues the sufficient attraction. We remember no dramatic picture more wondrous either in regards completeness of illusion and splendor of architectural effect, of elaborateness and greatness of costume. Were the setting of the play in all its minutiæ equal to its setting, the production would be a triumph indeed. As it is, "Richelieu" has been immensely attractive, and, we suppose, with all its cost, has been quite profitable.... Mr. FORREST'S stately and beautifully-studied embodiment of *King Lear* has been repeated nightly during the week at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. It will, to-morrow, be withdrawn in favor of *Richelieu*. This has been announced by his admirers one of the most popular parts. Eh was, if we mistake not, the original *Richelieu* in this country, and there can be no question but that in certain passages of the character, at least, his performance has never been equaled.... Although there is no falling off in the audiences at Niblo's, the management of that house, fearful of the future, and preparing for a revival of "Pickwick," The scenery is already at hand, and the dresses and accessory costumes are now being prepared in Europe by a noted liberal outlay.... "Gil Blas, Redivivus," at the Olympic continues to attract and to amuse.... Mr. EDWARD EVERETT begins an engagement at Wood's, to-morrow, and acts in "Monte Cristo."..... "Hunted Down," with Miss LOUISE KELLOGG in the leading part, is to remain the attraction at Lina Rivière's.... The ladies interested in the Bethlehem Mission, with the aid of some friends, have made arrangements for a theatrical performance, to be given for the benefit. It will take place next Monday evening, at No. 344 West Forty-ninth-street, at 8 o'clock. No pains will be spared to make the entertainment in every way enjoyable.

Wenzberg's Concerts.

The stormy weather yesterday afternoon prevented many persons from attending the two piano recitals which occurred, one at Steinway Hall, the other at the Union League Club Theatre. At Steinway Hall Miss KELLOGG rendered BEETHOVEN'S Opus 31, "L'Adieu, l'Absence, le retour," LISZT'S rhapsodie No. 12, and THALBERG'S "Home, Sweet Home," and, with the co-operation of Mr. S. B. MILLS, Gems MAYER'S sonata, (in E flat,) with very admirable effect. Opus 53, Signor RANDEGGER and Miss ELLEN CHASE sang. Up-town, Mr. WENZBERG interpreted superbly the "Moonlight Sonata," in addition to THALBERG'S fantasia on "Don Pasquale," and to several works of his own, mostly familiar as admirable display pieces, capitally played. At Association Hall, a quite square, with Gentile's Spanish Regimental Band, took place. In the evening, concerts for charity were held at Apollo Hall and at Association Hall, and a promenade concert by Grafulla's Band, attracted a large audience to the Seventh Regiment armory.

Amateurs Musical Concert.

We once more invite attention to the Amateurs' musical concert at Steinway Hall this evening. The object is one commanding itself to the whole musical public. The best list of artists whose efforts will make the entertainment notable must appeal strongly to general curiosity. The list is printed elsewhere.

Church Music Association.

The deep hold which the name of BEETHOVEN keeps the minds of our musical public is shown by the fact that the subscribers to the Church Music Association have committed repetition of his Mass in C, which was performed in public for the first time last Winter. The overtures and symphonies of BEETHOVEN have long, thanks to the Philharmonic Society, been familiar to us; but this great work adds the charm of novelty to that of its own serene beauty, and not even the storm of Tuesday last prevented a very full attendance at its rehearsal. The third and last rehearsal for the second concert takes place to-morrow, (Monday,) and the concert itself will be given on Tuesday. We learn that all the tickets for the forthcoming concert have been sold, and that it is impossible to issue any more, excepting to associate members. It is particularly requested that all who intend on that occasion will provide themselves with vouchers to avoid disappointment at the entrances.

The Glee and Madrigal Society.

The Glee and Madrigal Society gave their second concert for the season on Friday evening last at Steinway Hall, on which occasion they rendered four madrigals and five glees with much of the old delicacy and sweetness. Miss HUMPHRIES sang, or rather recited, Mrs. BLAKE'S song, "The Storm," with great energy and effect; but the other solos were simply wearisome. We missed with regret some voices from the chorus which formerly helped to produce a fuller and finer body of sound, and there is less hope than last year of the Society's becoming a permanent institution. In the event of its disbanding, its epitaph must be "died of squalor and solos."

Brunnow's Concerts.

The possible reappearance of Signor RANDOLFI in opera is foreshadowed by references in the Boston papers, which, speaking of his success while traveling with the Kellogg Concert Troupe, recall an earlier and pleasant acquaintance formed with him during an operatic season.... Illness from which Miss HATTIE CHARLES is now suffering at her dwelling up-town, will prevent the acceptance by

BOOTH-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

ALEXANDRIA, Washington Secretary, Feb. 28.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the affairs of the Indian Department have exceeded the powers conferred upon them by the President, and that they be requested to report to the House by what authority they have required the attendance of witnesses from remote parts of the country, and have caused them to be subpœnaed to appear at points distant from their residences, and have required them to travel long distances at great expense to the United States.

Also, advertising upon Utrine Bitter.

In relation to the commerce of ports in United States.

Relating to visits of actor to the Supreme Court, and to proceedings for executive sessions.

Proposing amendment to Constitution providing for an additional circuit judge.

Upon the bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole, the amendments previously made were concurred in.

The question was then taken upon the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 96, nays 76.

The bill was then made, to be reported to the House.

THE SOUTH-WEST JOURNEY.

The Committee must look up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the Government to co-operate with the Government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint Commission, to ascertain with the most accurate data possible the extent of the damage done to the property of citizens of the United States and Great Britain by the Alabama Company, that Company to be liable for the amount so ascertained, and any property of the Company in the United States to be subject to attachment for the amount of such damages.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Georgia, reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a recommendation that it do not pass, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said under the present circumstances of the country, he thought the Government should not be asked to appropriate money for the purpose of sending a Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition. He moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Georgia, said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had considered the bill, and had reported it back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass, because they thought that the Government should not be asked to appropriate money for the purpose of sending a Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition. He hoped that the House would not lay the bill on the table, but would pass it.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his motion.

Mr. HOUSTON said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had considered the bill, and had come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient

MARRIAGE-POWER QUESTION.

Marriage Ceremonies of Martyrs a Subject—One Correspondent Rejoices—Another Laments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Marriage ceremonies are announced in the papers before they take place, and after they have taken place. Sometimes they are announced in both ways. Why not abolish the announcement before the ceremony? Why not have the ceremony and the announcement at the same time? Why not have the ceremony in the presence of the reporters, and have the reporters write out the account of the ceremony as it proceeds? Why not have the reporters write out the account of the ceremony in advance, and have the ceremony conform to the account? Why not have the reporters write out the account of the ceremony in advance, and have the ceremony conform to the account, and have the reporters present to see that it does conform? Why not have the reporters write out the account of the ceremony in advance, and have the ceremony conform to the account, and have the reporters present to see that it does conform, and have the ceremony performed in the presence of the reporters, and have the reporters write out the account of the ceremony as it proceeds

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INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, &c., EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES MADE TO ORDER,

AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, VIZ.:

SCARFS AND TIES IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS,

HOSIERY, ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

CASHMERE ROBES, TRAVELING SHAWLS, AND ETC., ETC.

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS,

COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,

AT VERY POPULAR PRICES,

SPECIAL.

A LARGE LOT OF

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCH, ½ INCH HEM, AT 75c. PER DOZEN,

AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW MARKET VALUE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.

ALSO,

WHICH WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF THESE GOODS,

5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOQUETTES, AT $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD.

ROYAL VELVETS, AT $3 AND $3 25 PER YARD.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BEST QUALITY, AT $1 50 PER YARD.

FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK AS TO STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, TO BE FOUND

IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY, VIZ.:

LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING,

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,

FORMING

THE LARGEST

AND

MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK

EVER AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE, TO BE FOUND

IN THIS CITY OR ELSEWHERE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

25 CASES OF NEW STYLES

IN FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR SPRING.

PARIS QUALITY SPINGLINES, EXTRA RICH LUSTERED CROISY POPLINS, SATINE DE CHINES, DIAGONAL SUITINGS, SERGES, FOREES, &c. &c.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE COMPOSED OF

SILK AND WOOL,

AND ARE OF THE VERY BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE.

RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING

FOR LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY

OF

HIGH-COST BRUSSELS POINT LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SUITS, UNDER-WEAR, &C.

BOYS' UNDER-CLOTHING.

MILLINERY, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CRIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.

HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.

SWITCHES, one yard long, $2.

CURLS, $1 per set and upward.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Curling Over Oil Cloth, for 25 cents. Daily dress, 25c. Shampooing, 25c.

NOTICE.—Any one who recommends or intimates or who sells will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.'S

BLACK DRESS SILKS

AT PANIC PRICES.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION SINCE 1857.

THREE CASES OF DRESS SILKS,

Just received from an

IMPORTER'S SALE,

will be offered on our counters on

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, AS FOLLOWS:

One large lot SILKS at.....$1 75 worth $2 50

One large lot SILKS at.....$1 50 worth $2 25

One large lot SILKS at.....$1 25 worth $2 00

One large lot SILKS at.....$1 00 worth $2 00

ALSO SEVERAL PIECES LEFT SAME AS LAST WEEK, AT $1 AND $1 25.

Also a lot of

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,

suitable for trimming and

EVENING WEAR,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CUSTOMERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 321 and 323 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AT ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.'S

10,000 YARDS OF

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

will be thrown on our counters at

9c., 12c., 15c.,

20c., 25c., 30c.,

35c., 40c., 50c.

WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE THESE ABOVE PRICES

AS

ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 321 and 323 6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6th-av., near 21st-st.

OFFER THE GREATEST ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK IN A NEW LINE OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

NOTICE

is respectfully called to the following:

CHEMISES made with French Bosoms, trimmed with six rows of insertion, thirty tucks, trimmed with Embroidered Edging, made of Utica Mills, at $2 50

CHEMISES with pointed Bosoms, trimmed with Puffing and Insertion-edged Embroidery, very elaborately made of Utica Mills, at.....2 75

CHEMISES with diagonal, trimmed with Dutchess Lace and Puffing, made of Lonsdale Muslin, at.....4 00

CHEMISES made of Fine Linen, with French Bosoms trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and tucked, at.....5 50

NIGHT-ROBES, Bias Tucking, trimmed with Ruffles three yards wide, fifty-four inches long, made of Utica Mills, at.....3 00

ELEGANT NIGHT-ROBES, Tucked Yoke, with Embroidery very full, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at.....2 75

ELEGANT NIGHT-ROBES, pointed yoke-shape, need back and front with Diagonal Puffing and Needle-work Inserting, made of fine Cambric, long and very full, and made very elaborate, at.....7 50

WALKING-SKIRTS, with Ruffle, two rows diagonal Tucking, two rows perpendicular Tucking, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at.....3 50

WALKING-SKIRTS, with Ruffle, hemmed with diagonal Puffing, diagonal Needle-work Inserting, made of Utica Mills Muslin, at.....5 00

TRAIN-SKIRTS, with deep Ruffle, two rows diagonal Tucking, two rows perpendicular Tucking, best make Muslin, and made in the best manner, at.....4 50

OUR TRAIN-SKIRTS are of the best shapes, 36, 40 and 72 inches long, from the plain Hem of basted to the finest Embroidered, at the most moderate prices.

FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, with ten Tucks, one row Needle-work Inserting, Embroidered Edging, at.....1 50

SWISS OVERSKIRTS, with COURT TRAIN, in various styles, made in the best and most elaborate manner, at very moderate prices, at

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6th-av., near 21st-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway & Waverley-Place.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CREPE, BOMBAZINE AND CASHMERE CLOTHS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS. BLACK VELVETEENS AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

SUITS AND BONNETS AT COST.

BLACK SILKS AT TEMPTING PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

THEIR NEW SILK DEPARTMENT

IN THE CENTRE SECTION, BROADWAY SIDE,

WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SELECTED SILKS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MOURNING,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

GOOD BLACK LUSTRELESS SILKS IN ALL GRADES, FROM $1 50 PER YARD UPWARD.

HALF MOURNING STRIPED SILKS,

BEAUTIFUL QUALITY, $1 50 PER YARD,

LAST SEASON'S PRICE $2.

A SPLENDID LOT OF GRISAILLE GROS GRAINS, IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, $1 50 PER YARD; REAL VALUE, $2.

200 PIECES OF FINE ORIGINAL MAKE OF JAPANESE SILKS,

75 CENTS PER YARD,

200 PIECES MIKADO SILKS, IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, FOR BLACK AND WHITE, AND COLORS, FOR YOUNG LADIES' COSTUMES, $1 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL DISPLAY ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE AND ADAPTED FOR EVERY OCCASION,

ENGLISH HOMESPUNS, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, IMPERIAL SERGES,

AT PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN USUAL.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BEST MAKES IN ALPACAS AND BRILLIANTES,

FROM 20 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.

THE CRAPE STOCK (COURTAULD'S MANUFACTURE)

HAS BEEN REVIEWED, AND PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

OFFERING UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMICAL PURCHASES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

100 PIECES 44 MOIRE PRINTS

AT

85c. PER YARD.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

THIS ARTICLE WILL BE FEATURED IN THE BROADWAY SECTION, ADJOINING THE NEW SILK DEPARTMENT.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, St. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cents.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERRARD'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE on the First Mortgage Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid on that date at the office of

LEONARD, SHERLDON & FOSTER,

No. 44 Exchange-place.

[illegible] Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Free of Government Tax.

FIRST MORTGAGE

LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

of the

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

Denominations,

$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN.

From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 190 Miles Road Built, from which Income is Derived with Monthly Increase. Completing 30 Miles More. Road to be Built, for which the Iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the Northwest to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present prices, nearly 9 per cent. per annum in the Interior. The Cream of the Investment. WILLIAM M. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York; J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large portion of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole Northwest, as well as its Eastern connections, will make it a Popular Investment. Maps, &c., which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

OF

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 29 BROADWAY,

TO ITS NEW OFFICES,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

DARIUS H. MANGAM, President.

JAMES WERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $10,800 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.

TERRE HAUTE AND MEQUOKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.

MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,

NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.,

LONDON.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communications now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

8 AND 10 PER CENT BONDS,

Payable in this City, for sale below par by

ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO.,

No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN } TELEGRAPHING COMPANY. } No. 194 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND } INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 15 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE } COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., FOR OPEN from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Shenandoah Gold Mining Company, of New-Castle, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order

H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

NO. 128 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THIRTY DOLLARS for every year in which THIRTY days, as depositor prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $20 and upward. Married women have exclusive control of their deposits. Open daily at the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or by mail, by check or order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Cashier.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES

FOR SALE BY

BLACKWELL & MARKS,

(H. Holbrook Gushman,)

Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

5th-av., above 42d-st., 4 s. b. & b. h. (3,000).....$40,000

5th-av., above 42d-st., 3 s. b. & b. h. (3,000).....40,000

5th-av., above 42d-st., 3 s. b. & b. h. (3,000), with stable connecting on cross street.....120,000

Madison-av., corner above 65th-st., 4 s. b. & b. h. (3,625).....45,000

Madison-av., above 40th-st., 4 s. b. & b. h. (3,500)... 42,000

Other houses on cross streets, near 5th-av.

List, with particulars, sent on application.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis E. Brown, Esq.

DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to

Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.

IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR sale the following cheap and desirable houses: Fifth-av., Murray Hill, full sized, brown stone.....$60,000

Lexington-av., near 97th-st., brown stone, 22x50 feet.....

West 45th-st., Lexington-av., new and handsome, 22x50 feet.....$6,500

West 45th-st., near 8th-av., medium sized, brown stone, handsomely furnished, lot 100 ft.

West 42d-av., near 9th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x50 feet.....23,000

West 30th-st., near 9th-av., four stories, 22x55 feet, very attractive.....15,000

West 28th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, brown stone, medium sized.....

West 36th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 20.10x75.....35,000

East 31st-st., near Madison-av., three stories and attic, brown stone, 22x58, lot 83.9, with extra.....30,000

West 34th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, in order, lot 20.9.....23,500

West 20th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, brown stone, with two-story back-building, including fixtures.....45,000

West 17th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, brown stone, with two-story back-building, including fixtures.....23,500

West 16th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x80 feet.....23,000

West 11th-st., near 5th-av., handsome three stories, medium-sized house, in perfect order.....30,000

West 10th-st., near 5th-av., full-sized, four stories.....

West 9th-st., near 6th-av., three stories, 22x55 feet, 16 ft.....22,500

N. B.—The above houses are called to the attention of purchasers, as they are considered desirable and reasonable in price, and when sold or withdrawn will be removed from this list, and others substituted. Permits and further particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ANOTHER BATCH OF CHEAP HOUSES West 42d-st., near 8th-av., brown stone, high stoop, lot 20x100x100, elegantly fresco'd, with all improvements.....$17,000

East 126th-st., near 3d-av., brick, high stoop, 25x50x100, all conveniences.....13,000

Madison-av., near Central Park, four story, brown stone, with bay window, hardwood finish, &c.....24,000

East 124th-st., near 3d-av., brown stone, high stoop, 21x40x100, frescoed, with all improvements.....

West 30th-st., near 6th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, Columbia College lease, 25x100.....22,000

West 31st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, 21x52x100, hardwood trimming, Columbia College lease.....22,000

East 31st-st., near 5th-av., three story, brick and brown stone, 21.6x60, bay windows, all improvements, in fine.....24,000

Broadway, corner 171th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN fresco'd brown-stone house, 20.10x58; lot 100 feet; 46th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway; $21,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application at the office by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners. Sales by auction or private sale. Prompt attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 23d-st., 21 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is six rooms deep; lot 100 feet; in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of ELI PATRICK & HOLMES, No. 41 East 23d-st.

$47,500.—LAST CHANCE TO get this fine house No. 64 West 34th-st., four story, Dorchester stone, 22 feet 6 inches front, 49 feet deep.

HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,393 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 20.8x58; primed entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, J. C. BARES, on the premises.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A SUperior brown-stone house, four story, high stoop; 27.8x100; price very reasonable. Others on 5th-av., 27th to 40th-st., $65,000 to $200,000.

W. P. REYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, four story, high stoop, with dining-room extension; elegant order; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; price low; possession.

W. P. REYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x58x100; four, handsomely furnished, 45th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house (brick with stone trimmings) for $6,500; owner going West and will sell cheap. Apply at No. 218 East 79th-st., near 3d-av.

$35,000 FOR NO. 48 WEST 46th-st.; four story, brown stone, 20 feet front, party walls; must be sold.

HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,393 Broadway.

NO. 39 WEST 46TH-ST.—ONE OF THE finest houses in the street, four story, brown stone, 20 feet front, for sale low.

HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,393 Broadway.

WEST 40TH-ST.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop; all modern improvements; in perfect order; price, $14,000; terms easy.

A. P. SMITH, No. 15 Liberty-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR Gramercy Park, two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses.

NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A FINE-ly improved corner property, for sale, or exchange in part.

W. P. REYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.—Entire front, ten full lots, near 59th-st. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS IN ALL parts of the City for sale at reduced prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 39 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BLACKWELL & MARKS,

(Successors to Mallory & Blackwell,)

Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.,

In connection with their branch offices at

TARRYTOWN, PEEKSKILL, NYACK,

WHITE PLAINS and CHAPPAQUA,

and their correspondents at other principal points, offer for sale the largest assortment of

SUBURBAN PROPERTY

ever placed before the public, including farms, country-seats, village residences, villa sites, lots, business property, and large tracts, of all sizes and prices,

all of which they will personally show investors.

SUBURBAN, containing full particulars, mailed to any address.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, time thirty-five to forty-five minutes; every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, improvements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage home, in exact keeping with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern dittoes and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot; 30 trains daily. This property is for sale to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less payment can remain on mortgage definitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—UNDER THE HIGHest state of cultivation, containing about 45 acres, no waste land, all under cultivation, 10 to 15 minutes' drive from railroad or steamboat; over 800 best variety of fruit trees in full bearing; large two-story house, with extension; barns, ice-house filled, and all other out-buildings, all nearly new, and well painted; situated in village of Huntington, L. I.; as fine a graded school as can be found in the State near by. For full particulars inquire of WM. H. KING, by letter, or on premises; direct Box No. 17 Huntington Post-office, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES, SOUTH OF Newburg, on the Hudson, within twenty minutes of depot and Post-office; twenty-five or thirty acres; adjoining former residence of Hon. J. T. Headley; under excellent cultivation; extensive views of river and surrounding country. Address THOS. W. CHEYSLIE, Newburg, N. Y., or H. CHEYSLIE, No. 1,203 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A handsome house, 50x36 feet, finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match; price $16,000; $9,000 on mortgage.

J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE HOUSE and half an acre of ground at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Apply to OGDEN & BROOKS, No. 44 Pine-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND LANDS.—TWO TRACTS of those rapidly-developing lands for sale. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 37 Cedar-st.

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A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location central. Rent $100. Address, with names, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 32d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, visitors, and accustomed to dine with first-class boarders, can find the same at No. 29 West 32d-st. References required.

NO. 45 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board. Dinner at 6.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.

No. 173 3d-av., house and store.....$1,200

27th-st. and 8th-av., basement and 2 stores.....1,200

261b-st. and 8th-av., store and dwelling.....1,000

J. DENHAM & CO.,

No. 260 West 23d-st.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Imported and Trimmed Millinet Bank; entire floor (22x102) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short carry stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET, NO. 70 MAIDEN-LANE, store and ceiling, $1,200; five lofts, $1,000; Nos. 5 and 7 Atlantic Dock, 50 feet front on East River, respective; $2,400; No. 172 William-st., second floor. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 182 5TH-AV., west side, between 12th and 13th sts. 26 feet by 80. Apply at the office, No. 240 Greenwich-st. between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 202 WEST-ST., 45 and 47 Jay-st., can be connected if desired. Apply to THOMAS LATTEN, No. 240 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson sts.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 80 White-st.

HOUSE NO. 736 BROADWAY.—TO LET or lease. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 144 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.

17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 15 rooms.....$1,500

34th-st., near 9th-av., 17 rooms.....1,800

No. 202 Spring-st., 13 rooms.....1,800

No. 27 West 20th-st., 10 rooms.....1,200

No. 224 West 35th-st., 14 rooms.....1,200

14th-st., 7th and 8th avs., 15 rooms.....2,000

141th-st., 7th and 8th avs., 20 rooms.....3,000

J. DENHAM & CO.,

No. 260 West 23d-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE FARMS SITUATED about two miles from Tarrytown station on the Hudson River Railroad, and one mile from the Unionville station on the Harlem Railroad. One farm contains 120 acres and the other 130. The land is of the very best description, and there is a good farm-house and out-buildings attached to each place. Several fine orchards, from which 1,000 barrels of apples were gathered last season. Will be rented separately or together, or with a first-rate party might be worked on shares. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN WEST 11TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., and in Greenwich-av., between Tilley and 13th-sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 248 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

A HEAD-QUARTERS FOR UNFURnished houses in 5th-av., Lexington-av., Irving place, Union-place, 19th, 21st, 22d, 29th, 34th, 40th, 42d sts., and other desirable locations.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Bergen, 45 Grove-st., facing Lake. Most Easy, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,200. For further particulars address Box 1,187 Post-office.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds, stable, &c., for sale or to let. Fifteen minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 101 Times Office.

A—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished houses near 5th-av., in 9th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 29th, 30th, 36th and 47th sts., adapted for private or boarding occupancy.

WARD & OGDEN,

Broadway, corner 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM-sized light-stoop house, in a good street, from 23d to 30th-st., 6th and 8th avs.; price, $25,000 to $30,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO English-basement houses, adjoining or near together, between 42d and 44th sts., 5th and 6th avs.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY foot lot, with dwelling, on the north side of the Park, west of 6th-av. Price not to exceed $22,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, for which a first-class tenant is waiting. Must be in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,015 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, unfurnished, over 20 feet wide, between 37th and 40th sts., near 6th-av. Rent not above $3,000 per annum.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 100 Broad

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Trials and Tribulations of the Collectors.

The Grand Army of Office-Seekers—How the "Wires" are Pulled—Influence Necessary to Get Office and Retain It—Anecdotes of Past Collectors and the Present.

Any one who supposes that the position of Collector of the Port of New-York is one greatly to be desired by men who love their leisure and wish to enjoy undisturbed the wealth with which they have been favored by fortune, is greatly mistaken. Yet it is not surprising that the office is sought after by men of wealth and political influence, and that almost any sacrifices are made to get it, and after getting it, to retain it. There seems to be a peculiar fascination about office-holding which attracts men to it, but when we consider the troubles which beset the possessor, we find the thorn which guards the rose.

The position of Collector of the Port of New-York, is generally supposed to be the best and most lucrative in the gift of the President, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two of the foreign Consulships. It is accordingly given to men as a reward for extraordinary political services, or because of the particular fitness of a certain man for it, or for political reasons looking to the future. The Collector of the Port has about nine hundred appointments in his gift, nominally, and it will be seen that with this large patronage he is regarded as a person of considerable political importance. If he is a strict party man he will wield his power for the benefit of his friends and the party he serves, making the interests of the merchants of secondary consideration. For this reason, unless under extraordinary circumstances, mere politicians are not usually given the place provided they possess no other qualifications. The merchants of this great Metropolis themselves wield too great an influence to be entirely ignored by any President, and in almost every instance their wishes are consulted before a choice is made. The Government derives nearly three-fourths of its revenue from this port alone, and it is but reasonable that the men who make this large contribution to the support of the Government should be permitted to have some voice in deciding who shall administer the affairs of the Custom-house. Occasionally lawyers have been chosen, such as Mr. BARNEY, by Mr. LINCOLN, because the former was a personal friend of the latter, and besides was entirely unobjectionable to the merchants of this City.

THE NEW BROOM.

The first step taken by a new Collector, especially one who succeeds an Administration opposed in politics to the one which preceded it, is, after filling his bonds for the faithful collection of the revenue, to clean the Augean stable. This is by no means an easy task. The new incumbent cannot comprehend at a glance the necessities of the office; he cannot master in a few days or weeks or even months the routine necessary to the collection of the duties; he must depend in a great measure upon the clerical assistance he finds in the office. To this end he has to rely first upon the veteran Assistant Collector, Mr. C. P. CLINCH, who, during a service of more than thirty years, has acquired a more thorough knowledge of Revenue law and regulation than most men can attain after fifty years of careful study. But even Mr. CLINCH alone is not, nor can he be, adequate to the task. There are various divisions, over each of which a deputy collector presides, and these men, being familiar by long practice with the routine of their several departments, must necessarily be retained until those who are selected as successors can become familiar with their duties. Sometimes these deputies resign with the expiration of the term of the Collector with whom they have served, and leave to the new incumbent the task of finding men who can discharge the duties without detriment to the Government. For these and other reasons, not necessary to mention here, it will be seen that the new Collector, in cleaning out the "stable," must commence with the subordinates first—those whose services can immediately be dispensed with without detriment to the interests of the Government.

THE GRAND ARMY OF PATRIOTS.

Scarcely is the new Collector well warmed in the seat ere he is assailed by from ten to fifteen thousand of the grand army of patriots, who, having done yeoman service at the polls and assisted to elect the Administration, come to demand the reward due them as faithful servants. Each is armed with "papers" indorsed by the strongest names that are to be procured, and each fancies that his demands will be instantly heeded. One is a ward politician, who has peddled ballots at the polls after having shouted himself hoarse at the various political meetings during the canvass. He has his papers indorsed by one or more of the officers of the organization of which he has been a member, countersigned by the officers of the General Committee, and these he considers strong enough to cause his immediate induction into office. Another, somewhat sharper than his neighbor, has his papers further indorsed by some very influential man who is supposed to be able to get the private ear of the Collector at once. Another goes still one step further, and gets the member of Congress from his district to put his autograph upon his papers, or condescend to write a letter.

THE WEIGHERSHIP.

Most of those who present these applications have very little idea of the position they want, so, after a little inquiry among those who are posted,—some of whom take a malicious pleasure in posting them wrong,—they put in for a weighership, because they learn that that is about the fattest position in the Custom-house, with no end of pickings, and some fancy that it is worth more than even the Collectorship. They cannot hope to be made deputy collectors, nor chief clerks at $2,500, and don't feel exactly qualified to discharge the duties of clerks, and therefore seek a weigh-master's position, and are confident that they can get one of the nineteen without difficulty. After they have been cooling their heels in the ante-room of the Collector's office for a month or so, they are satisfied to take an inspectorship at $4 per day, or even a messenger's position—if they can get that.

THE ROUTINE.

Some idea of the routine necessary to get an office in the Custom-house may be useful to those who have entertained serious thoughts of trying to serve their country in this way. The Collector's apartments are situated in the north-west corner of the building—probably in order that he may be better enabled to turn the cold shoulder upon those who are too importunate. They consist of a private room, which has a door leading out upon the passageway inside the building, and a window opening upon the outer corridor, through either of which the Collector can dodge when the pressure becomes unbearable, or he finds it necessary to lunch. Adjoining this private room is a large apartment, in the centre of which is an oval table, and in one corner stands the desk of the private secretary. A passage-way leads from this room to the ante-room, where are located the (dis-) appointments clerk, who cuts off heads by writing that polite note—"Your services will be no longer required after this date"—and puts heads on anxious applicants by filling out their appointments and swearing them in—after a great deal of another kind of swearing has been done by them. An iron railing serves to keep the crowd off, and MARTIN, the efficient clerk, stands sentinel at the gate, permitting none to pass save a privileged few, and admitting none to the Collector's presence except those who have been duly announced.

GOING IT ALONE.

For illustration we will take the case of an applicant for office who undertakes to "go it alone." Entirely ignorant of the locality he is seeking, he enters the Custom-house by the main door on Wall-street, and encounters a "guide," of whom he demands, with a desire to conceal his business, the room where the Collector can be seen. The "guide" directs him to the north-west corner of the building, and there he sees the sign "Collector" over the door. He enters modestly, finds the room full, and, hat in hand, sinks down upon the seat to await his turn. Presently he approaches MARTIN and states that he wishes to see the Collector on business. He is handed a piece of paper, on which he is requested to write his name, and, this done, it is sent in to the Collector. That official does not recognize the name, and being busy, sends word out to that effect, and MARTIN invites him to call again. He departs, and comes again the next day, and the next, each time failing to see the gentleman of whom he is in search.

TAKING A FRIEND ALONG.

At last he seeks assistance, and some good-natured friend or active politician volunteers to put him through. The next day he goes to the Custom House with his friend, and through this influence is admitted to the large room wherein stands the oval table. He takes a seat on one of the comfortable lounges and his friend "buttons" the Collector. In a few minutes the friend returns and takes his papers, which are handed to the private secretary, who politely invites him to call again, and off the applicant goes satisfied that he has made considerable headway, and that he is in a fair way of getting an office. We will suppose that he accepts the invitation of the private secretary, and is admitted to the presence of that individual the next time. He is told that his papers are on file and will be examined as soon as the Collector can get an opportunity; he had better call again in the course of a week. It may be that the poor fellow is out of employment and depends upon the office he is seeking for support. But that cannot be helped; he must wait. Finally, after his patience is nearly exhausted, he pulls another "wire" and procures additional influence. With this he goes to the Collector, when his friend demands why his application has not been acted upon. The papers are sent for and are found duly enveloped and numbered, and filed away with the appointment clerk.

AT LAST.

They are examined, and, doubtless, found defective in some particular point. Perhaps, the applicant has struck at too high game, and has gone in for a weighership, when he should have been satisfied with the position of inspector. He is advised to modify his demands, and something may be done for him. Sometimes he does so; as others he withdraws his papers in disgust, resolved that he will no longer serve a party so ungrateful. His papers being amended, and his influence being sufficient, he is told to come again on a certain day, and meanwhile his name will be sent to Washington for confirmation. He departs, and very likely the next time he calls he will find an invitation to wait upon the appointment clerk, who fills up his commission, takes him before the Collector, who swears him in, and he is sent to the Surveyor or Deputy Collector, to be by them assigned to his post of duty. We have thus recounted the trials of an office-seeker. There is a shorter way of doing the business, but few can tread it, because they cannot command the influence. About one time out of a thousand the applicant meets with a prompt response to his demand, but in that case he must "carry very heavy papers." It may be remarked that very often as much influence is necessary to retain office as to obtain it.

THE TRIALS OF THE COLLECTOR.

Let the reader imagine the Collector beset every hour in the day by a swarm of office-seekers, all of whom have more or less influence, with about 900 places for about ten times that number of applicants; his privacy intruded upon by politicians of every degree of influence; extremely anxious to do the best he can for his party and give offense to none; having personal and political friends to serve—imagine such a condition of affairs as beset Mr. BARNEY when he first went into office, or Mr. GRINNELL when he succeeded Mr. SMITH, and a very good idea can be formed of the trials of a Collector. Hon. PRESTON KING, who had only a little patronage to give, was driven insane by the enormous pressure, and others have been made seriously ill thereby. Mr. SMITH had a summary method of disposing of applicants, and, having been a merchant, dismissed those who were importunate in such a way that they were not likely to again trouble him. Mr. DRAPER transacted his business rapidly, and without much ceremony. "What do you want?" he would say to one who approached him, as he sat at the end of the oval table. The applicant would state his wishes. "What tribe do you belong to?" Mr. DRAPER would remark. "Let me see your papers." The documents were submitted, glanced hastily at, and, if not satisfactory, would be tossed toward the applicant, with the remark, "Go away; don't come here again; I have nothing for you." To another similar demands would be made, and if the record was satisfactory Mr. DRAPER would say, "Come here in a week and I will appoint you;" and the promise was generally fulfilled. Mr. GRINNELL found himself beset with conflicting interests. There were two organizations in the City, and neither could agree upon candidates for office. Mr. GRINNELL had a duty to perform to the Government in the honest collection of the revenue, and a duty to the merchants. When the politicians could not agree, he made selections himself, and sought to discharge his duty faithfully.

MR. MURPHY.

The present Collector has had a very unpleasant task to perform. He was expected to bring order out of chaos in the Republican ranks and unite the party in the City and State. He found the offices filled for the most part with capable men and Republicans, and though beset on all sides by importunities for office, made few removals—not exceeding two hundred since he has held the position—and those were for reasons which must be accepted as satisfactory, since they had the approval of the Treasury Department. He has been ably assisted by Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER, Private Secretary and Special Deputy Collector, who, from his long connection with the Republican Party, knew what was demanded, and has met that demand as far as possible.

To show how Mr. MURPHY has been pursued by office-seekers, we will relate a few anecdotes: On one occasion he was seated in his private office conversing with a gentleman on important business, when in crept through the half-open door—having eluded the vigilance of PETER, the messenger, and Mr. TERWILLIGER, who was engaged in another part of the room—a personage who, drawing from his pocket an envelope, remarked, as he abruptly handed it to Mr. MURPHY, "There, now; I've got something for you MURPHY; look at that now; I'm after you this time sure; I want an office, so I do." The Collector looked up in blank astonishment, waved his hand majestically and replied, "I cannot attend to you now; I am busy; you must call again; see Mr. TERWILLIGER." "TERWILLIGER," remarked the patriot, "he's no good; I want to see you; and I've been waiting long enough for you; I want an office; do you hear that." With much difficulty the man was persuaded to leave with a promise that his claims should be attended to. On another occasion a fellow became tired of waiting for an office, and "went for" Mr. MURPHY'S over-coat, which he tugged off, and has not been seen since. A short time ago the Collector was on board one of the steamships in the harbor, and while being entertained by the Captain, observed a man who kept close at his elbow, and to often as Mr. MURPHY'S glass was filled, that of this fellow was extended and replenished also. The Captain did not know him, and supposed that he was a friend of the Collector, while the latter thought that he was a friend of the Captain. Not until Mr. MURPHY left the ship did he learn that the "beat" was a fellow who wanted a position as inspector and embraced this opportunity of presenting his papers and inforcing attention to them. One time, soon after Mr. MURPHY took the position, he found the ante-room filled with applicants, and a large number had swarmed into the large apartment. He had fasted since morning, and was faint with hunger, but saw no prospect of relief. Escape by the inner corridor was impossible, for that was filled with applicants standing sentinel. He accordingly leaped out at the window, and threaded his way into a room toward the other end of the building, whence he passed into the restaurant in the basement, and there appeased his appetite.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be stated that the utter inefficiency with Mr. MURPHY'S position is to meet the demands which are almost daily made upon him by politicians and place-hunters of their party. An applicant will present his papers indorsed, perhaps, by the very men who based recorded as desiring the situation of otherwise the employ of the Government. What is he to do? He cannot, in justice to himself and the party, make removals for political reasons, and some excellent excuses must be given to cocktail his displacement of any individual. After perusing this, those of our readers who hold positions in the Custom-house should take heed that they so conduct themselves as to give no cause for complaint; while those who now seeking office will see why it is that the demands, which they have considered quite reasonable, have not been complied with.

THE STORM YESTERDAY.

The Rain as a Scavenger—Inundation of the Lower Part of the City—Accident at the Staten Island Ferry—Death of One of the Victims.

A week of snow-storms wound up yesterday by a tempest of rain, and, as if to compensate New-York for all the slush and sleet it has endured since last Sunday, the streets are again passable, and the Augean stable almost completely cleaned. Snow-burdened Broadway presents, comparatively, a Mid-summer appearance, but in the narrow streets of the Sixth Ward, where even the sun never penetrates, discolored mounds still remain. The rain commenced to fall early in the morning, and by a sort of crescendo movement increased in volume until about midday when it poured in torrents. Everybody in search of coveted shelter, and many a silk hat and dainty bonnet got irretrievably ruined. The gutters ran miniature rapids, and the slush was soon melted or swept away into the sewers, thus saving the street contractors an immense amount of labor and cost. Umbrellas were in great demand, and the itinerant venders of these useful articles did a rushing business. Every car was of course crowded, and gentlemen hurrying down town had their commercial ardor somewhat dampened by having to wait for a less crowded car than the packed one which had just passed. About 2 o'clock the sun burst out, and shone the day afterward was very pleasant, but the all-pervading sense of dampness which reigned with undisputed sway for the past week could not be so quickly dispelled, and the balance of the day was a strange mixture of damp, cold and warm sunshine. A few drops of water now and then falling from the house-tops, were the last lamentations of the storm that carried away with it all work of the past snowing spell.

THE INUNDATIONS.

The sudden falling of such torrents fast at high tide swelled the volume of water in the river, and partially inundated the shores along the East and North Rivers. A good many cellars in the vicinity of the Battery had several inches of water, but this only lasted for a short time as the tide turned, and drained off the unwelcome flood. A number of the piers were overflown, but no damage of any consequence was done, as the submerging lasted for so short a time. The tide reached its highest at 7¼ A. M., and at this hour the turbulent waters of the East River made a clear breach over the spring piece, and washed South-street completely clean of all the debris of slush and filth which generally lates there. As the snow became slush, the wind caught it and carried it along in clouds of spray that bedashed everybody and everything with which it came in contact. A miniature flood swept down from Houston-street to Canal, and effectually put a stop to anything like pedestrianism. Cedar-street, the lower part of Cortlandt-street, Greenwich-street, Washington-street and the west side of Fulton-street were sunk in a sea of slush, and crossing was a disagreeable task. The snow which covered Castle Garden soon became a vast sheet of filthy slush, and locomotion which pedestrianism was simply impossible. A like storm seemed to have been accompanied by a regular Spring thaw, and both agencies did their best to clean the City of its impurities. Fortunately 300 laborers were engaged on Friday to clear Fifth-avenues from Washington-square to Twenty-third-street, and if it rained a day longer their services would not have been required. The upper part of Madison-avenue is still almost blockaded by huge mounds of dirty snow ranged along the middle, and has a most unsightly look.

THE HIGH TIDE.

Yesterday morning placed the ferry-boats high up in air, quite above the bridges, making it a difficult matter to step on board. There was a remarkably heavy sea running for mid-stream, causing the boats to rock so that some of the lady passengers felt slightly sea-sick, while the spray frequently dashed over the decks in a lively manner. There was scarcely any ice visible in the East River, and so much has come down the Hudson during the past week that the river will be open early in the season.

ACCIDENT AT THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

As the Staten Island ferry-boat *Middletown* was yesterday morning entering her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, the rudder caught on the centre, and the boat being carried by the heavy tide which was then running, came against the side of the dock with such force as to destroy the whole planked side of the pier. The shock disturbed the entire wooden structure which supported the bridge, and after the freight and passengers for Staten Island had been taken on board the succeeding trip the whole mass gave way. Fifteen persons were going on board at the time, but none were killed by the unexpected yielding of the frame work. MARTIN KEEF, however, a newspaper dealer, received such severe injuries that he died shortly after in Staten Island. This accident has occasioned much delay in getting passengers on board the ferry-boats. Two other persons were bruised and otherwise injured. The *Middletown* remaining in the slip when the 6 o'clock boat arrived, she was obliged to go to the North River, where the passengers were landed with much difficulty, owing to the high tide, at the Central Railroad dock.

Disastrous Effects in Jersey—A Bridge Washed Away.

The great quantity of water caused by the rain-storm of Friday night and yesterday, combined with the melting of the snow, has produced much damage and inconvenience in the low portions of various cities in Jersey, particularly in Hoboken, Newark, Paterson and Elizabeth. The cellars in some of these places were inundated yesterday to the depth of two feet, much to the chagrin and discomfort of the occupants of the basement flats. The canal in Hoboken was submerged several feet, while the small tributaries of the Passaic about Paterson became so swollen yesterday afternoon that people were apprehensive of a large freshet, and as a consequence damage to property. The Newark meadows were one vast sheet of water. And many of the houses flooded by the water that contained several feet of water on the lower floors. The houses in the vicinity of the Ferry-street Station were completely hemmed in by water, the first floors of several having to be vacated. Part of the Westfield-avenue bridge at Elizabethport was washed away in the forenoon, two of the arches have given way. Two masons were injured by the accident, but not dangerously. The loss on the bridge will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

THE KING PERJURY TRIAL.

A $400,000 Real Estate Imbroglio in Jersey—Important Testimony.

The trial of Dr. KING on a charge of perjury preferred against him by ELISHA BUCKMAN, a real estate agent, in the matter of the purchase of 2,000 acres of land by the former of the complainant, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Courts. CHARLES H. VOORHEES testified to having drawn the contract and seen it signed by both parties. On the 1st of June, 1868, KING entered my office, at noon, and asked for BUCKMAN, saying he had come to make the second payment ($15,000) called for by the contract; witness told him he had seen BUCKMAN a few days before, and the latter asked him where payment was to be made; witness told him unless it was stipulated in the contract, the payment was to be made at his (BUCKMAN'S) house; KING said that the contract had been drawn at witness' office, and the money was to be paid there; witness told him such was not the case, as the contract was silent as to the place of payment of the $19,000; it must be made at BUCKMAN'S house; KING then produced $19,000 in legal tenders, and laying it before me, said, "Now as I'm ready," advised KING to go to BUCKMAN'S house and make the tender, if he wanted the property; he said, "No, it is payable here;" next saw KING on the 1st of July, at my office, in the forenoon; he inquired for BUCKMAN; told him he had been here early in the morning, but had gone; KING then produced a large package of bills, saying, "Here are $20,000, due to-day on my contract with BUCKMAN, and I demand my deed;" a number of other gentlemen were with KING at the time; he counted the money in my sight; witness told him he had no authority to receive the money or give the deed; Mr. FOWLER, a New-York lawyer, was one of Dr. KING'S party. The evidence for the State closed after the examination of two or three other unimportant witnesses, and the defense opened by calling A. SCHUYLER BOYD, of Hoboken, who testified that, in company with Dr. KING and other gentlemen, he went to the office of CHARLES H. VOORHEES, on the 1st of July, to make a tender of the money ($20,000) due on that day from KING to BUCKMAN; was at the office from between eight and nine in the morning till noon without seeing Mr. BUCKMAN; then started in search of BUCKMAN, but did not find him, and returned to VOORHEES' office, and remained there till four o'clock, when Mr. BERGHOLZ and witness started for the Erie depot; met Mr. BUCKMAN there and asked him to go to the office of Mr. VOORHEES and see Dr. KING, but he told me to go to N—, then sent Mr. BERGHOLZ for Dr. KING, and they returned in about time; KING made him a tender of the $20,000 due, and demanded his deed; BUCKMAN turned round and said privately, "I've got a set of G— d— swindling fools; I have a good notion to whale the whole d— party of you; G— d— you."

The Court here adjourned till next week.

"JESUS OF NAZARETH."

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Wise at Steinway Hall.

Rev. Dr. Wise delivered the first of his course of lectures on the "Origin of Christianity," at Steinway Hall, last night, before a large and interested audience. The lecturer was introduced by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, and, having made a brief prefatory sketch of the different sources of information on which he drew besides the New Testament, he said that, as a historian, he had nothing to do with miracles or visions, with angels or ghosts, but should view everything in the pure light of reason. Others might claim to do more, but all that he would say was susceptible of proof. In his researches in the Talmud and the New Testament, three facts had forced themselves upon his attention and belief, namely, that Jesus of Nazareth was not the founder of Christianity, that He was in thought and feeling a thorough Israelite, and that He was crucified by the Romans to the intense indignation and disgust of the Jews. He then gave an account of the various religious sects into which the Jewish nation had been divided for two or three hundred years prior to the advent of Jesus; of the many persecutions which that branch of the Pharisees of which John the Baptist was a representative endured in their attempts to uphold the true Jewish nationality; how from their teachings a thousand disciples arose, among whom was Jesus. He (Jesus) was too young to excite much comment, and at the time of John's death was a nonentity, having nowhere to lay His head, and living, like too, many others of that date. But the sense of degradation into which His nation had fallen, the knowledge that great deeds alone could save it, produced in Him that strange indifference of life which elevates man to the Godlike, and which has come down to us through tradition as a manifestation of Jewish Peter's idea that Jesus should take the title of Messiah, which, after much reluctance, he was prevailed upon to do, but from that time He began to prophesy that He should soon be put to death, for He had taken a step which the Roman Government could never forgive. Then He went to Jerusalem, was proclaimed King, but was so well convinced that the scheme was a failure that he did not stay in the city over night, and a few days afterward—as he anticipated—was captured and put to death by the Roman authorities, as thousands of other patriotic Jews had been before and after. This is all that can be proved. Jesus' plan of salvation was to bring back the old Mosaic customs in their native purity; the temple was in each man's heart, not in any sacred and select place. Priests and rabbins were condemned. The unnecessary rites of the law had a sufficient guide. His prayer of "Thy kingdom come" was an old Hebrew one; in fact, all of His desires and aspirations were but echoes of those felt by Isaiah and Jeremiah, and which at that time filled the minds of the better class of Pharisees. The false idea that the Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus originated during the second century, in the quarrels between the Jewish and Anti-Jewish Christians. TACITUS and PLINY clearly stated that he was crucified by PILATE; and to suppose that a nation which allowed the utmost liberty of thought would condemn a man for advocating their cause against the tyrants was absurd; but the manner in which this strange belief was promulgated, together with the diverse theological ideas respecting Christ's mission, would, the Doctor said, come up in the course of the next two lectures.

THE LAST GLACIAL EPOCH.

Lecture by Professor Gunning at Cooper Institute.

Prof. W. D. GUNNING lectured last evening at The Cooper Institute, before a very large audience, his subject being: "The Last Glacial Epoch in America."

Speaking of loose rocks and bowlders he said that they are not to be found south of the thirty-ninth parallel; north of that parallel loose rocks abound which have been brought down from the north. Bowlders torn from Lake Superior are found at Boston and over Indiana, and probably in New-York. As to gravel-banks, nothing is so dull except a geological lecture on a gravel bank. The gravel there does not represent a primeval creation; Nature never formed it. Bowlders of flint, granite and sand-stone ground make gravel. Some tremendous force has acted on the world, moving from the north and hither and down the bowlders. The rocks and loose bowlders on Mount Washington have no relation to it—they are northern rocks. The speaker said that to supplement the facts gathered in our own Continent, let us go to Siberia, where the face of the earth is frozen to a depth of 400 feet! Alongside large bowlders are to be found frozen elephants, and large caravans are employed every year taking away the ivory, which reminded him that most of the ivory which reminded him that most of the ivory which reminded him that most of the ivory